THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE SUPREME COURT

The Investigation into the Fraudulent Naturalization Certificates.

The Proceedings To-day--Continuation of the Testimony for the Prothonotary.

The Argument of Counsel.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Justice Sharswood.—This morning, at 10 o'clock, Messrs. Worrall and Boileau, the two witnesses who were wanting yesterday, were in attendance, and the investigation was resumed.

Mr. Edward Worrall sworn—Examined by Mr. Smith—Q. Mr. Worrall what is your business? A. I am an attorney-at law.

Q. Were you ever employed in the Supreme Court office? A. Yes, from September, 1862, until May 8 last.

Q. Did you ever know papers in blank to be signed with Colonel Snowden's name by any other person? A. No, sir; but I have known official papers filled up to be signed by others in the office with Colonel Snowden's name. They were official papers that had to be sent to Washington.

Q. Did you ever know naturalization papers to be signed by any one else than Colonel Snowden? A. Yes; I have signed them myself, about a week ago he sent for me to aid him, and requested me to sign the certificates for him: I signed his name upon three or four, and then told him what I was doing, and he said he thought I would better sign my name for him, and I went according to his direction.

Q. After that you never signed such papers with his name? A. No, sir.

By Mr. Brewster—Now, sir, you did not absent yourself yesterday intentionally to avoid testifying here, did you? A. No, sir; I was out yesterday electioneering.

Q. Did you ever know the seal of the Court to be used upon blanks? A. Yes, sir. (The witness said the same upon this subject of the several clerks who yesterday testified that the seal had been so used in order to facilitate the business.)

Q. Now, sir, something was said yesterday about your having something to do with the filling up of naturalization papers within the past few days; now will you be so good as to say how that was? A. I did fill up, perhaps, thirty for persons from my ward, and sent them up to Court for signing.

Q. Do you know whether Colonel Snowden had knowledge of this practice by the clerks of affixing the seal to blank papers? A. I cannot say whether he had or not.

(The fraudulent papers were handed the witness.) Q. Have you seen the signatures upon these papers. A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are they Colonel Snowden's signatures? A. No, sir; I am sorry to have detained the Court and counsel yesterday, and had I been aware that I was wanted I would not have gone away.

John Boileau sworn—Q. What is your employment? A. I am an assessor.

Q. Were you ever employed in the Supreme Court office? A. Yes, sir, from the 11th to the 30th of September, when I resigned my position there.

Q. Did you ever know any naturalization papers to be signed in blank with Colonel Snowden's signature? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever know the seal to be put upon blank certificates? A. No, sir; I had nothing to do with the seals, my particular duty being to fill the certificates.

Q. What was your business before you went into the Supreme Court office? A. I was contractor.

Q. Did you ever have anything to do with land warrants? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you ever charged with their forgery? A. No, sir.

Q. What were you convicted of? A. Of receiving and transmitting forged land warrants in payment of pension certificates.

Here the witness declined further to answer such questions.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cuyler—Q. How came you to be employed in the Prothonotary's office? A. Upon the suggestion of Mr. Ross, Chief Clerk in the office.

Q. Did you have any personal acquaintance with Colonel Snowden? A. No, sir.

Q. Now, Mr. Boileau, were you innocent or guilty of the charge upon which you were tried?

Mr. Brewster—I object to this, sir; he has declined to answer these questions.

Mr. Cuyler—He has already answered your questions in this connection.

Mr. Brewster—But does your Honor consider his answer would be evidence after his country has pronounced him guilty?

Judge Sharswood—I am not a jury.

Mr. Brewster—No, sir; but you are a judge, and as a judge I ask you if this is evidence?

Judge Sharswood—If you object, Mr. Brewster, I sustain the objection.

Mr. Cuyler—But since this witness has thus been questioned in ignorance of his right to decline to answer, I ask in all honesty of purpose, and in all fairness to the witness, that Mr. Brewster does not interpose any objection to such question.

Mr. Brewster—He was not in ignorance of his right; we cannot say any man is. And when you proposed yesterday to call him you knew what this witness was, and could have instructed him.

Messrs. Biddle and Cuyler—We deny it, sir, emphatically; neither we nor Colonel Snowden had even a suspicion of it.

Mr. Brewster—Well, I might have assumed it.

Mr. Cuyler—You had no right so to assume in the face of our denial. But if his Honor has passed upon the question, we submit.

Mr. Brewster—The law of the land has passed upon it.

Mr. Cuyler here proposed to show that Colonel Snowden had no knowledge of Mr. Boileau's conviction before this, which the court consented to.

Mr. Charles B. Ross, Chief Clerk of the Prothonotary's office, stated that he had known Mr. Boileau a great many years, and had recommended him to Colonel Snowden, but had never known him even to be accused of any crime. If he had had any intimation of this, he would not have recommended him.

Colonel Snowden then filed the following supplemental return:—

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in and for the Eastern District.—Rule to show cause why an attachment should not issue against James Ross Snowden, Prothonotary.—I, James Ross Snowden, further answering to the rule taken upon me in the above entitled matter, do say, upon my solemn oath, that John W. Bolleau, who has been examined as a witness on the part of the complainants, was received in my office as a clerk on or about the eleventh day of September, 1868, upon the recommendation of Charles B. Ross, a clerk in my office. I had no previous knowledge of Mr. Boileau, but believed him to be a respectable and properly qualified person for the situation.

I solemnly aver that I did not then know, and never knew until it was stated to say, that the said John W. Boileau had ever been convicted of any criminal offence. The said John W. Boileau left my office at his own request on or about the 25th day of September, 1868. Sworn and subscribed by me in open Court, this 7th day of October A. D. 1868.

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

Sworn and subscribed before me in open Court October 7, 1868. GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

Mr. Lewis Wain Smith then proceeded to sum up the facts by way of argument. He said:

May it please the Court:—It seems unnecessary for me at the present time to dwell, even for a moment, on the great importance of the investigation on which your Honor has been for several days past patiently engaged. The purity of the ballot is so generally esteemed, and the rights of American citizenship held so highly by those who enjoy its privileges, that any system of conduct which tends to pollute the one or degrade the other becomes at once a matter of personal interest to every right-minded citizen, be his party feelings what they may.

But more especially does the magnitude of the investigation loom up, when the courts of law are being used as a cloak for fraud, when the seal of this court, the sign-manual of this tribunal, is counterfeited or imprudently lent, and the signature of the Prothonotary either wrongfully appended or deliberately forged. Your Honor recognized the momentous nature of the case, and listened to the evidence laid before you. This evidence, we opine, is of a character to be conclusive. Let us look at its details. The manner in which the case came before your Honor has been legally proven. A ruffian is arrested while attempting to commit a murder. Accident, not want of inclination, alone prevented John Devine from being to-day on trial for his life.

He is taken to the Station House by the officer; he is very properly searched, and on his person is found a roll of naturalization papers signed "James Ross Snowden," with the seal of the Court affixed. The officer takes the papers to his superior, who in turn sends them to a member of the bar already engaged in the investigation of naturalization. One would think that such a clear, connected, and eminently honest account would be satisfactory to the most suspicious mind, and settle beyond all doubt the question of how the papers came into Court. Officer Fleming arrested Devine, took the papers from him in the presence of Turnkey Barcus, kept them until the arrival of Lieutenant McKinley, who in the morning took them to the Mayor, as he was in duty bound.

The Mayer examined them, handed them back to McKinley, who kept them until he handed them to your Honor. But the learned counsel have adopted another theory. They say, as did Mr. Biddle yesterday, that some person put these papers in Devine's pocket, and then took them out again, and brought them before the Court. This theory is supported by the evidence of but one witness, the creditable John Devine himself. Now the course of Devine is worthy of note. He was arrested on Wednesday night, committed to prison, cut off from access to his acquaintances, abandoned by Mr. Daily and his partisan co-workers, and left alone until Saturday.

On Saturday morning your Honor states that you will have him here before you on Monday to testify. On Saturday afternoon, within three hours after the adjournment of your Court, he is bailed out by Mr. Daily. Until free access to him for instructions or communication was necessary he stayed in jail; but three hours after the allowance of the habeas corpus he was bailed out by Mr. Daily. Curious coincidence! Immediately that he is known as to be brought here, he is released. Now mark the astonishing conduct of this man after his release. He says he read in the newspaper that he was wanted here, and without advice or consultation he came. He comes voluntarily to testify in a case in which he is likely to criminate himself; and this, too, while he is under bail to answer the charge of a felony. He is actuated only by a desire to aid the cause of justice, or, as he said, "to tell the whole truth." What an astonishing display of a quality worthy of his name! What a puff of his fitness to be added to "Fox's Book of Martyrs!" When brought here he swears he never had the papers in his possession, to his knowledge, that he was drunk, that he never remembers having a pistol, and that he had no dinner while in the Station House—which item is principally relied on by our learned brothers, if we can judge by their righteous indignation and tender compassion. Therefore, they say, the papers were put into Devine's pocket by the policemen. This is the sole ground for such an assertion. Why this pretense is so transparent the very sun shines through it! Do they expect your Honor to weigh in the balance the statement of this confessed drunkard and would-be murderer, without a show of evidence to support it against the sworn evidence of two officers of the law, who, let me here add, have acted in a manner which proves them to be faithful guardians of the public peace? Neither your Honor nor any reasonable man will entertain the idea for one moment. But if we grant, for argument's sake, that this preposterous theory be true, does it relieve the Prothonotary or his associates? Is it not just as great an offense for a policeman to have access to the seal and records of this Court as a Democratic rough, who lives without visible means of support, and gratuitously canvasses for his party? If the theory of Mr. Biddle be true, it does not alter the culpability of the Prothonotary one jot or one tittle. We think your Honor will recognize the truth of the statement of the officers, and give the theory of substitution the credence it deserves.

At the outset of the case we stated that we did not believe, nor would we attempt to prove, that the signature to these papers was that of Colonel Snowden. We deemed that it had been appended either in his office, as was most probable, or out of it. Whether the person so signing was or was not authorized to sign the name of Colonel Snowden we have attempted to discover, and feel convinced from the evidence that whatever reflection may rest on the Prothonotary for carelessness and undue reliance on subordinates, he has never authorized his signature to any of these papers by any one. These are, therefore, undoubted forgeries so far as his name is concerned.

But it was not only his duty to keep his signature off such papers—that was a self evident duty—but he was also bound to use extraordinary diligence in protecting the seal of this court. By statute he is made its custodian; and when we remember the high nature of every document to which it is appended; when we remember that it is against the policy and practice of a court to go behind its seal, we can appreciate the important responsibility of Col. Snowden. How has he fulfilled that duty? The evidence submitted has proved beyond reasonable doubt that the seal which appears on these papers is the impression of the *bona fide* seal of this court. We have shown by Mr. Grattan and Mr. Price that the blanks used are the same.

We have shown by Mr. Lovett, an expert practical engraver, and one whose standing in the art the counsel for the other side generously recognized, that in all probability the seals came from the genuine one. After careful and mechanical examination of them he gave such as his deliberate opinion. In this Mr. Moss, an expert, through whose hands the examination and comparison of hundreds of seals annually pass, most heartily concurred. Both these gentlemen testified that such impressions as those on these forged papers could only have been secured from the original or from an electrotype made from it.

To be sure, Mr. Morin, an expert, who was not competent to form an opinion as to the impression himself, denied to all his craftsmen sufficient skill, and did so in the imperfect light in the middle of the room, expressing his opinion before he took the impression to the window. The high standing of Messrs. Lovett and Moss, both as experts and cautious gentlemen, is offset against this witness. He was aided in his theory by an ingenious member of the Bar, who showed the Court an impression secured from a letter-press. Unfortunately for our brother's standing as an expert, he was obliged to wet his paper to secure the impression; the sizing was thus taken off, and the dull look instead of the gloss was the result, as your Honor will see for yourself.

On these forged papers there has never been any water applied, as is capable of ocular demonstration. I would call your Honor's attention to this difference. But there is no necessity for examining the various processes of electrotyping or engraving from wax impressions. The seal which sealed these papers stands in the office of your Prothonotary, and has stood there all the time. The impressions were taken in the office, and it is useless to become scientific over chemical mysteries when connected evidence shows that the *bona fide* seal stamped these papers. From evidence outside of the office alone, we have sufficient proof of this fact. But, as though to remove every possible doubt, we have the sworn statement of clerks employed within the office.

Although three of them swore point blank that there had never, so far as they knew, been blanks sealed in the office, yet Mr. Blair, in an honest and candid testimony, was compelled to acknowledge that some two weeks ago a number—the exact number he could not tell—were scattered on all the desks in the office, and before the eyes of all the clerks; that he had at least six, possibly more, on his desk at one time, and that they were kept so loosely that, as soon as these forged papers were captured, he suggested that they might have been stolen. How loosely they must have been kept to cause such an idea to at once occur to one of the clerks, who knew all about them!

Mr. T. Worcester Worrall states that he has known of this practice generally, and has had as many as fifteen of these blanks sealed and on his desk at once. Why, your Honor, this evidence of itself is enough to show that excessive negligence has characterized the conduct of this office, and that facilities for fraud were opened which themselves appear suspiciously criminal. The evidence also shows that all the clerks had, until within a few days, free access at all times to the seal. That it stood unlocked and unguarded directly beside the door, within arm's length of any stranger entering. And that finally, when the office became so crowded that it was impossible for the clerks to go from their desks to the seal, it was given, not for protection but solely for convenience, to a new clerk, who had been in the office just two days. Two days' probation, and he can control the process of this the highest Court of the Commonwealth!

The case which was shown by the evidence of E. R. Worrall and John Boileau this morning exhibited a curious coincidence. Yesterday the counsel for the defense called all the clerks except two, Worrall and Boileau. When we call them this morning, we find that Mr. Worrall tells us that he has known seventy-two blanks to be sealed in one day and scattered on the desks. Curious that he was not called yesterday with the other employes! Also, Boileau was employed without any previous knowledge, and now it appears that he is in the awkward predicament of having served out a term in the Penitentiary for uttering forged papers.

Such neglect as this is criminal. Now we believe that this seal has been attached to an unknown number of blanks, and that probably through direct criminal connivance on the part of some. Certainly through some astonishing negligence they are now floating through the city, prepared on Tuesday next to cancel the votes of duly qualified citizens. But while the evidence as to the seal does not admit of a doubt, the case is yet further complicated by the unimpeached testimony of Mr. Watson, who bore evidence to having seen a pile of blank papers of naturalization *signed* in blank with Mr. Snowden's name, and laying in the office of the Prothonotary.

This evidence has not been rebutted or explained away. It strengthens materially our case. It shows that not only did the papers come from the Prothonotary's Office sealed, but that there existed others which were signed in that office. Is it not an inference fairly warranted, that these twelve papers came both signed and sealed from the office of this Court? We do not mean to say, let me repeat, that Mr. Snowden ever did sign these papers, but signed they were, certainly, without his direct intervention.

Now, your Honor, such is the substance of the evidence submitted in this case, and by it have you been made aware of the manner in which the office of your Court has been conducted. From it you can judge now the Prothonotary has fulfilled his duty. Has he acted with due care in the selection of his subordinates? Has he exercised due care in guarding the seal? The misconduct of his subordinate is legally his misconduct; and has there not been such as to warrant the severest reflection? We think it has been shown to you that through the *neglect* of Mr. Snowden and the *crime* of some one else, these papers have been uttered, and are now in indefinite numbers floating in our city.

This is an offense of the greatest magnitude. There has been a great public wrong done. Every citizen is suffering from this negligence. As to what action will be taken in the premises we leave that to your Honor, without even a suggestion from us. We merely brought the matter up on a prayer for an attachment in order that it might be regularly brought up. Whether it be granted, or some other remedy be adopted, we will not urge upon your Honor. But the dignity of the Court, the honor of the bench, the majesty of the law, and the safety of the elective franchise of the Commonwealth, all demanded that the facts set forth in the evidence should be laid before the Court.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

Judge Read Enters a Protest Against the Manner in which Naturalization is Conducted.

He Declares it Illegal.

Judges Agnew and Williams Agree with Judge Read, and a Majority of the Court will so Decide.

The following letter, addressed by the Hon. John M. Read, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to Chief Justice Thompson, will be read with interest:—

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7, 1868,
No. 1119 Chesnut street.

My Dear Brother:—In the early part of the week ending on the 26th September last, I heard casually that the number of naturalizations in Nisi Prius was very large, and on Saturday I was informed that some persons were arrested for naturalization frauds in that Court. This arrested my attention, and I wrote a note to my brother Sharswood, who was holding the Court, suggesting certain regulations which were adopted by the courts in the city of New York, giving facilities to any citizen to know who was naturalized on the preceding day, his residence, and the name and residence of his voucher, or witness. The suggestion was only partially adopted.

On Monday, the 28th, it was stated to me that seven hundred and twenty persons had been naturalized on that day, and that there was strong suspicion of fraud. That evening I wrote and had delivered to the Prothonotary a note requesting him to give me the number naturalized on each day in September, including the 28th. The next morning I called on brother Sharswood, and finding his views were so different from mine, I wrote him a letter, which was delivered to him before 1 o'clock of that day, a copy of which is annexed to this note, marked (A).

Complaints being made that all access to the naturalization papers or records was refused to respectable citizens, on the next day (having received from the Prothonotary the list I had asked for) I wrote another note to my brother Sharswood, a copy of which is annexed marked (B).

In the proceeding before Alderman Beitler Colonel Snowden testified "his duty was to attach his name to the papers when brought to him by the tipstaves of the Court, and he admitted that his name might possibly be attached to them without their having been sworn to." The crier of the Nisi Prius said, "I or Mr. Schell swear the petitioners or vouchers, but do not mark the papers so that we can recognize them; I have administered within the last ten days from two to four thousand oaths." One of the persons naturalized, named Hunsinger, swore:—"I was in the Rebel army from 1862 to 1865; Schnitzel asked me how long I had been in the country, and I told him; he asked me if I had any citizen paper and I said no, and he said I could get it without much cost; we went to Nos. 495 and 497 North Third street to a Democratic committee; he put his name to a paper and paid ten cents; and got a ticket. We then came to the Court; Schnitzel also swore to George Meinich; he said taking an oath was nothing; at Leckfeldt's he said, 'I can swear fifty times for a glass of beer.'"

Another naturalized person named Mullock said, "I am forty-two years old; have been at Leckfeldt's fourteen days; I came there from New York; a man named Snyder swore I resided here over one year immediately before I made the application; I never saw him before, nor have I seen him since."

Colonel Snowden could not recognize any of the men. It is clear, then, that the whole practical part of naturalization is entrusted to two tipstaves, who, on Monday, 28th of September, made seven hundred and twenty citizens.

During the September Nisi Prius six thousand and eighteen persons were naturalized, of whom two thousand eight hundred and seventy-two were naturalized during the last week. See paper appended marked (C).

The opportunities for fraud are, therefore, vastly multiplied by this practice of lightning speed in creating citizens, many of whom understand English very imperfectly. The natural consequence is that frauds are committed in the process of naturalization, and papers are afloat which are believed to be forgeries, but are so well executed that the Prothonotary cannot say positively that it is not his own name.

It is therefore clearly the duty of the Prothonotary to ferret out these frauds by every means in his power, and by giving free access to all respectable citizens to examine the naturalization records and papers, in order to assist in their detection. The Prothonotary of the highest tribunal in the State should not avail himself of any technical objection, but throw the whole open to a searching examination. Nothing else will satisfy the community.

Applications directly and indirectly were made to me to interfere personally, which I of course declined to do, having no power to control in any way the Judge regularly assigned to hold the Court of Nisi Prius. I however thought it proper, under all the circumstances, to telegraph Judge Agnew and Judge Williams, who was attending his sick wife in the interior of New York, to come to Philadelphia, which they did. Judge Agnew arrived on Saturday and Judge Williams on Sunday morning; but we did not meet until Monday.

After a careful examination of the acts of Assembly we were unable to discover any authority to convene a special session of the Supreme Court. The Court in banc having risen in July last, without an order of adjournment, its next meeting, as prescribed by law, will be at Pittsburg, on the third Monday of the month.

The Judges having been regularly assigned for September and October, we of course had no right to interfere with them, Judge Williams not having taken the oath of office, for reasons which when made known will be perfectly satisfactory to the community, his opinion is not (like that of Judge Agnew and myself) an opinion of a full Judge of the Court. We all three regard the practice of naturalization pursued in the Nisi Prius, however old or by whatever Judges sanctioned, as contrary to the plain words of the acts of Congress, and is therefore illegal.

Naturalization is a judicial act, and the examination of the applicant and his witness or voucher should be conducted by the Judge himself.

This was the practice of Judge Agnew when a President Judge, and is the uniform practice of the District Court of the county of Allegheny.

This will be the opinion of a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court whenever Judge Williams takes the oath of office.

I should not have intruded upon you my opinions, or those of Judges Agnew and Williams, were it not necessary that they should be known to you and Brother Sharswood, and through you to the community.

You will oblige me greatly by having this read in open Court.

I am, very truly yours,
JOHN M. READ.

To Honorable James Thompson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

(A.)

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29, 1868,
No. 1119 Chesnut street.

My Dear Brother:—Since our conversation this morning I have learned that in the Court of Quarter Sessions the naturalizations since September 17, 1868, are about 824; each petition is approved and signed by the Judge, and every day, before the office closes, each paper is folded, endorsed, and handed to a clerk for index. Of these 824, a number came from the Democratic Committee.

Court of Common Pleas—Naturalizations September first, 760. The Judge signs every paper.

District Court—Naturalizations since September first, 600, of which 100 were from Democratic Committee. The Judge himself interrogates each applicant and the voucher, and many are rejected.

This information is public, not private. I have requested our Prothonotary to inform me how many have in this month (exclusive of yesterday) been naturalized, and how many were naturalized yesterday.

The information has not been given to me, and I am therefore obliged to rely upon common report, which gives the naturalizations of yesterday at 720, and before at 4000, making a total of 4720.

A single day, therefore, outnumbers the whole naturalization in two courts, and nearly equals them in a third.

My own opinion is that the duty is imposed on the Judge of personal examination, and that the practice of the District Court seems the nearest approach to a proper execution of the acts of Congress.

I am, very truly yours,
JOHN M. READ.

Hon. George Sharswood, Supreme Court.

(B.)

My dear Brother:—I hope and trust every facility will be given to respectable citizens to examine and take memoranda of the naturalization papers in our Court. I understand this is the practice in every other Court in the county.

The public have a deep interest in knowing whom the Courts are daily making voters, and they are entitled to the knowledge. Every other body concerned in giving qualifications to citizens to entitle them to vote is obliged to do it openly and to make it public.

How much greater then is, then, duty imposed upon a judicial tribunal, the highest in the State, which is *creating* citizens, to let all its proceedings be known to all its fellow-citizens.

In New York every citizen can know the names and residences, and the name of the witness of all persons naturalized the preceding day in all the courts of the city. The number naturalized, and the *number rejected* by the Court upon examination are given.

These matters are all published daily in certainly one, if not more of the public journals of that city.

In a republican form of government all judicial proceedings, particularly the *creation of citizens*, should be made known to the whole community, and this cannot be done if the Court will not do it, nor allow any person access to its records in order to do it.

I am, very truly yours,
JOHN M. READ.

September 30, 1868.
No. 1119 Chesnut street.
Hon. George Sharswood, Supreme Court.

(C.)

Naturalizations in Supreme Court, 1868:—

Sept.	14	69	Sept.	26	464
"	15	39	"	28	720
"	16	49	"	29	518
"	17	102	"	30	420
"	18	110	Oct.	1	476
"	19	161	"	2	484
"	21	395	"	5	254
"	22	381			
"	23	415		Total	6018
"	24	497	Naturalization dur-		
"	25	434	ing last weeek		2872

Naturalizations during same period in—

Quarter Sessions	1490
Common Pleas	857
District Court	781
Total	3098

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A. M.—Consols and American securities quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Advices from Foo Chow says the prices of Teas are falling. The exports of new crop amount to 96,000,000 pounds.

The American ship American Eagle, from London for New York, put into Falmouth, leaky.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7—A. M.—Cotton steady, and unchanged. The sales to-day will probably reach 10,000 bales.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 7—A. M.—U. S. Five-twenties, 76⅞.

PARIS, Oct. 7—A. M.—The Bourse is dull. Rentes, 69 francs 12 centimes.

HAVRE, Oct. 7—A. M.—Cotton easier. Tres ordinaire, 139 francs.

ANTWERP, Oct. 7.—A. M.—Petroleum firm at 50 francs.

LONDON, Oct. 7—A. M.—Spirits of Petroleum 1s. 3½d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 7—P. M.—U. S. Five-twenties, 74. Stocks firm; Erie, 31½; Illinois Central, 95½.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7—P. M.—Cotton—Uplands to arrive, 10½d. Corn, 36s. 9d. Lard firmer, but not quotably higher. Tallow, 47s. 9d.

HAVRE, Oct. 7.—P. M.—Cotton dull, and easier. Tres Ordinaire, 138 francs.

FROM OMAHA.

Ex-Confederate Generals to be Allowed to Vote.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Oct. 7.—In the State District Court Judge Lake yesterday delivered an opinion that registers have no right to refuse registration to ex-Confederate soldiers or officers, the State law excluding them from suffrage being unwarranted by the Constitution. The weather is stormy to-day, and yesterday considerable snow fell.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Disaster on Lake Ontario—Destructive Fire in Wisconsin—Ex-Confederate Soldiers to Vote in the West.

Affairs in Spain—The Provisional Government.

DISASTER.

Terrible Catastrophe on Lake Ontario—A Propeller Burned and her Crew Nearly all Lost.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The following are the latest particulars of the terrible steamboat disaster:—The propeller Perseverance, Captain Fitzgibbons, left Port Dalhousie yesterday with 20,147 bushels of corn for this city. When off Pultneyville, about fifteen miles out, at three o'clock (morning), fire was discovered near the smokestack by the second engineer.

There was a gale blowing at the time, and the flames spread with such fearful rapidity that, although there was a life-boat and two yawls aboard, they succeeded in launching but one yawl, the other boats taking fire before they could be reached. In the yawl the first and second mates, two men, nd the cabin boy got on and were saved. The captain was entreated to get into this boat, but positively refused to leave the steamer. The crew numbered nineteen persons, and it is thought there were two women aboard. None but those in the yawl were saved.

The propeller Enterprise, Captain McGrath, of the same line, was fifteen miles behind the Perseverance, and saw it. The captain at first supposed it was a vessel's light. He, however, became convinced that it was some kind of a craft burning, and crowded on all steam to the rescue. He was over an hour reaching the scene of the disaster, and though there were a number of persons still floating about on planks and other supports, they were so much exhausted that they could not take a line, and the sea was running so high that a boat could not be launched. As the Enterprise came up she ran into a number of the crew in the water.

Their cries for help were heartrending, and Captain McGrath and all on board were terribly affected. One poor fellow, who seemed stronger than the rest, was on a plank, and just as he called on Captain McGrath to save him, a sea took the plank, and drove it against the propeller, and its human load was seen no more.

Since the above was written, Mr. Fitzgibbons has given the following list of officers and crew lost:—

John Fitzgibbons; first mate, M. Fitzgibbons; second mate, William Thorp; first engineer, A. McArthur; second engineer, Charles Mason; steward, Michael Fitzgibbons; wheelsmen, P. Leggo and A. Bassett; porter, P. Lynch; firemen, James Andrew, Patrick Barney Field, and H. Scott, all from Belleville, C. W.; deck hands, five in number, names not known; cook, Mrs. Davis, of Oswego, and her daughter. Survivors—M. Fitzgibbons, first mate; W. Thorpe, second mate; Peter Leggo, wheelsman; unknown man, deck hand; Patrick Lynch, porter. In all fourteen lives were lost.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Advices from Honolulu—The New Commercial Consulate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5.—The steamer Colorado, for Panama, sailed to-day, taking out $520,000 in treasure, of which $228,000 is for New York, and $270,000 for England.

Arrived, ship Goodell, from Yokohama, and D. C. Murray, from Honolulu.

Flour, $5·25@6·25; Wheat nominal at $1·82½.

Honolulu advices to September 16 state that commercial matters are unusually dull.

Heavy shocks of earthquake were felt at Hilo and other places early in September.

Robert G. Lawrence, of the firm of James Robinson & Co., died Sept. 1. He has been a resident of Honolulu since 1822.

Mr. E. Perkins has assumed the duties of the American Consulate at Honolulu.

Surveys are being prepared for building a Lighthouse on the reef at the entrance of the harbor of Honolulu.

FROM CHICAGO.

An Embezzler Caught—Destructive Fire in Wisconsin.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Hall, Kimbark & Co., importers and dealers in iron, discovered lately great discrepancies in the books of their bookkeeper and confidential clerk, Henry Willy. Detectives were put on his track, and the result of their investigations was the exposure of a long-continued system of frauds on his part, whereby he had swindled his employers out of $25,000. He is now in jail under civil process.

A fire at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, yesterday, burned six stores and the German Lutheran Church. Loss, $20,000.

FROM SPAIN.

The Provisional Government Complete.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Telegrams to hand from Madrid, dated in the Spanish capital Monday, the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock, report that the reorganized constitution of the Provisional Government, embracing among its members Generals Prim and Serrano, with Senor Olozaga, and with these officials at the head of affairs, may be regarded as an accomplished fact, and the executive considered stable.

Connecticut Election.

WATERBURY, Oct. 7.—The Republican gain in this city is over 80. The Democrats elected most of their ticket by a majority of 240 against last year's majority of 326. They elect their collector by a majority of 63, against last year's majority of 319, a loss of 256.

Suicide.

ALBANY, Oct. 7.—A man signing himself O. B Davis, of Cleveland, but admitting his name assumed, committed suicide at the Exchange Hotel to-day. Several kinds of poison were found on his person.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1868.

The Stock market was moderately active this morning, but prices were unsettled. Government securities were a fraction higher. 104¼ was bid for 10-40s; 113¾ for 6s of 1881; 113 for '62 5-20s; 110¾ for '64 5-20s; 110⅝ for '65 5-20s; 108¾ for July, '65, 5-20s; 108¾ for '67 5-20s; and 109¼ for '68 5-20s.

City loans were lower; the new issue sold at 102¼@102½, a decline of ¼.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 48¼@48¾, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 27, no change; Camden and Amboy at 128, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¾@56¾, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 34½, a slight advance. 44¼ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 57¼ for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; and 54¼ for Lehigh Valley.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 70 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 22 for Spruce and Pine; and 10½ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 164 was bid for Philadelphia; 63 for Commercial; 32½ for Mechanics'; 44½ for Consolidation; 65¼ for Commonwealth; and 70 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares were lower. Lehigh Navigation sold at 27@27¼, closing at 27¼, a decline of ½; and Susquehanna Canal at 14, a decline of ¼. 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; and 70 for Morris Canal preferred.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2500	City 6s, New	102¾	
4000	do. New	102¾	
4100	do. New	102¾	
1100	do. New	102¾	
$2500	do. New	102¾	
$1000	Pa R 2m 6s	96	
$2000	Elmira R 7s	93¼	
$1000	Leh 6s, gold	92½	
$4000	do. RR	86¼	
$1000	Sch N 6s, '82	69¾	
19	sh Cam & Am	128	
29	do	128	
32	do	128	
100	sh Phil & E	30.	27
100	do	30.	27
20	sh Penna R		56¾
20	do		56¾
29	do		56¾
188	do		56¾
100	sh Gr Mount		4¾
100	sh Big Mt	60.	6
1200	do		5¾
100	sh Fulton C		5¾
100	sh N Y & M		4¾
200	do	60.	4¾
200	do		4 5-8

500	sh Ocean Oil		⅝
100	sh Cata Prf	05.	24¾
50	sh Susq Ca		14
100	sh Leh Nav	60.	27¼
200	do		27
200	do		27¼
100	do	60.	27¾
200	do		27
100	do		27
100	do		27¼
200	do		27¾
100	do	15.	27¾
100	do	30.	27¾
100	do	30.	27¾
100	do	5.	27¾
200	do		27¾
100	do	5.	27¾
100	sh Read R	30.	46¾
100	do		45 31
100	do		48¾
100	do		48¾
100	do		48¾
100	do	15.	48
100	do		48¾
200	do		48¾
100	do	30.	48¾
100	do	2d.	48 31
100	do		48 31

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00	A. M.	140	11·55	A. M.	140¼
10·11	"	140¼	11·20	"	140¼
10·25	"	140	11·42	"	140
10·32	"	139¾	11·48	"	140¼

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, of 1881, 113¾@114; old 5-20s, do., 113@113¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 110¾@110½; do., 1865 110¾@111; 5-20s, July, 1865, 108¾@109; do., 1867, 108¾@109¼; do. 1868, 109¼@109½; 10-40s, 104¾@105. Gold, 140.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113¾@113¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112⅞@113; do., 1864, 110¾@110⅝; do., 1865, 110¾@110½; do. July, 1865, 108¾@108¾; do. July, 1867, 108¾@108¾; 1868, 109¼@109¼; 5s, 10-40s, 104¾@104¾. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 140@140¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114; do. 1862, 112¾@113¼; do., 1864, 110¾@110¾; do., 1865, 110¾@110⅝; do., 1865, new, 108¾@108½; do., 1867, new, 108¾@109; do., 1868, 109@109¼; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104¾@105¼; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do. October, 1865, 119. Gold, 140@140¼. Silver, 134@136.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Cotton quiet at 28½c. Flour steady; sales of 11,000 barrels at yesterday's quotations. Wheat firmer, and advanced 1@2c.; sales of 1000 bush. white Michigan at $2 77. Corn firm, and advance 1@c.; sales of 43,000 bushels at $1 10@1·13. Oats firm, and advanced 1c.; sales of 24,000 bushels at 72c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet at $33 62. Lard dull at 19¼@19½c. Whisky quiet.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 103⅞; Reading, 96¼; Canton, 49¾; Erie, 48¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 103½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 111; Michigan Central, 118½; Michigan Southern, 85; New York Central, 127½; Illinois Central, 145

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

General Butler and Richard H. Dana.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Two questions are at the present moment presented to the voters of the Fifth Massachusetts district for decision. The first is whether they approve of the Chicago platform, which promises the faithful payment of the national debt, and denounces all forms of repudiation as national crimes, and the Massachusetts platform, which still more explicitly calls for payment of that debt in gold or silver; or whether they approve the policy which was announced by Pendleton, and caught up and perfected by Butler. The second is whether, on the whole, they think Butler or Dana the fitter man to represent them during the next two years in Congress; for they are to decide which of the two men, judging from their past history and present reputations, is the proper representative of the honest patriotism of the Essex district.

The history of General Butler, so far as it concerns Republicans, began with his abandonment of the Democratic party in 1861, and his bold march through Baltimore, after the April massacre, to the defense of Washington. For leaving the Democrats he deserves credit as a sagacious man; for his march, as a brave one. His subsequent administration at New Orleans was energetic and productive of good public results, though it may fairly be questioned whether the odium he incurred though the charges of peculation against his brother, charges which have never been refuted—against a man whose property General Butler has inherited—did not offset any advantage to the United States gained by a reign of order in a rebellious city. At any rate here his success ended; his whole later career has been one of failure. His fiasco at Fort Fisher rendered him the laughing-stock of all military men, and his surprise and rout before the gates of Richmond drew down upon him the calm but stinging blame of his commanding general.

The termination of the war found him one of many political generals who had proved to the country by their total want of success the absolute necessity of knowing something about war before waging it. Since the war, he has attempted three important things: to remove the President by impeachment; to have the debt repudiated; and to have the bonds taxed. Of the first we will now say only this, that impeachment failed, and with impeachment failed General Butler. In the second he had the audacity to adopt the nefarious scheme of a Democratic politician; to adopt it in the teeth of the promises of an administration of which he had been a supporter; and, further, he had the misfortune to have his plan denounced by his own party as a crime. His latest, and we hope his final, public political act was to endeavor to persuade Congress to deprive the bondholders of part of the lawful pledged interest of their securities; and in this, too, he failed. On the strength of these failures he now requests the electors of Essex to send him back to Congress.

Mr. Dana is a gentleman of the highest standing in his State, of great influence in the Republican party. More than this, he was a Free-Soiler in the days when to be a Free-Soiler was to run danger of personal violence from pro-slavery mobs. He has twice served in the Massachusetts House with great distinction, and recently at Worcester has done the Republican party a greater service than often falls to the lot of one man to accomplish. To the Worcester Convention two prominent men were sent—as it turned out to do the same work they are soon to repeat in the Fifth District—to struggle for the leadership of the Republican party, to struggle for the possession of its conscience; on the one side in the interest of dishonesty, on the other of good faith.

General Butler went to Worcester to obtain for his friend, Dr. Loring, a recently-converted Democrat, the Governorship of Massachusetts, and to procure silence on all questions connected with the debt. Mr. Dana went there to oppose him. The result was two new failures on the part of General Butler: he was obliged with his own voice to withdraw Dr. Loring, and to bear the disappointment of hearing William Claflin nominated in his stead by acclamation. He was obliged to listen to the reading and to acquiesce in the passage of a resolution introduced by Mr. Dana, as chairman of the committee, promising the payment of the five-twenties in "gold and silver." He left Worcester a beaten man. He has occupied his time since that in attempting to defame men of established reputation, and in manufacturing an extract from the Chicago platform, which he had the recklessness to introduce into a written speech delivered before the Essex Nominating Convention, and which was shown to be of his own composition by the papers of the next day.

But, personal considerations of past success and probable future service apart, there remains the general question of the national credit. We conceive that Mr. Dana, in accepting the nomination offered him by some of the best men in the Fifth district, will perform an act which will please all honest Republicans throughout the country; for though Mr. Butler has repeatedly failed, his attacks damage the cause almost as much as victories. This is no narrow question of district politics; the interests involved are not confined within the bounds even of a State. It is a matter of national importance that General Butler should again be defeated, as he was at Worcester, by the honest ability of Mr. Dana.

Suppose a Democratic Success—What Then?

From the N. Y. Times.

The desire of the more cautious Democrats to be absolved from the responsibility fastened upon the party by the Blair letter, indorsed by the New York Convention, has led to various suggestions as to the method by which reconstruction may be peaceably overcome.

The *World* is the type of a very small class who accept the dogma that the acts of Congress are null and void, but who nevertheless protest that their abrogation may be effected quietly, without the employment of force. They insist on separating the document which explains the platform from the platform itself, and on holding up an imaginary Blair instead of the outspoken personage whom the convention nominated. They are sensible enough to evade specific questions, and to confine themselves to assertions, without a particle of evidence to sustain them.

Mr. Stanbery's candor prompted him to attempt an explanation of a constitutional *modus operandi*, which would break down at the vital point of the controversy. He requires, as the preliminaries to the setting aside of reconstruction, a Democratic President, a Democratic House of Representatives, and a Democratic Senate. Let these be obtained, he says, and all will be right. But will it be right, in the Democratic sense, even then? The repeal of the Reconstruction acts will be ineffectual, for they will have fulfilled their purpose. The exclusion of Southern Senators and Representatives will not affect the existence of the local governments or rights held under the authority of the local constitutions. Colored suffrage will continue an established fact. The real obstacles to the destruction of the new order of things will remain as formidable as at this moment.

Yet another suggestion associates the election of Seymour with some mysterious assertion of power by the Supreme Court. With Seymour as President, the Albany *Argus* contends, Chief Justice Chase will "at one breath clear away the cloud that has rested over the Executive, the Congress, and the States." How the miracle is to be wrought, the *Argus* does not explain. The opinion of the Supreme Court as to the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts is matter only of conjecture. This, however, is known: That in the judgment of the Chief Justice the Fourteenth amendment is a part of the Constitution, and therefore binding upon the States, whatever fate befall the Reconstruction acts. Besides, the new Governments, being recognized by Congress, will not be touched by the Supreme Court in any event, nor will any opinion in regard to the constitutionality of any particular link in the chain of reconstruction induce a surrender by the enfranchised freedmen of the power they now wield.

Evidently, then, these more moderate explanations of the Democratic policy are defective precisely where they are required to be strongest. They do not touch the governing facts of the case. They leave the realities of reconstruction solid as ever—the executives, the legislatures, the voting body all as they are now. If, as the *World* asserts, reconstruction may be undone by and through these instrumentalities, the result promised by the Democrats becomes remote indeed, for this theory presupposes the readiness of the colored people to disfranchise themselves, and to invest with absolute power the men who declare them permanently inferior and subordinate.

Hence the favor with which General Blair's proposition is regarded by the great body of the Democrats. They have no patience for the sophisms and nice distinctions with which the doctrinaires of the party encumber the reconstruction controversy. They have made up their minds to destroy the work of Congress, and tolerate only those means of accomplishing it which commend themselves as direct and certain. The Blair programme is the one that satisfies this requirement. The intervention of the Supreme Court, and the slow process of change by methods prescribed by the new Constitutions, fall short of the standard. Blair hit it with his letter. Discarding circumlocution, despising false pretenses, he proposes simple revolution. Seymour is to play the usurper, and by sheer force clear away the results of reconstruction. The Governments, the officials, the colored voters, are all to be swept aside. The mere will of the Democratic party is to determine the meaning of the Constitution, the rights of the States, and the absolute authority of whites over blacks. This programme unquestionably involves violence, disturbance, and insurrection. It is, however, the only programme which found favor in the eyes of the New York Convention, for though revolutionary, it is logical, consistent, and effective

Now let us outrage probability by supposing a Democratic triumph in November. Let us assume the election of Seymour, and the ability of the Democratic party to grapple with the issue raised by their platform. The assumption is extravagant, and, in fact, possible only by the Blair method. There is no possibility of controlling the next Congress, or the Senate for years to come, and therefore none of adopting the constitutional plan propounded by Mr. Stanbery. There must be usurpation on the part of the President, and revolution, or the war upon reconstruction will end. To understand fully the dilemma of the Democrats, however, it is necessary to look beyond these obstacles, to throw aside all probabilities, and to bring the party face to face with the responsibilities attendant upon success.

What would then occur? Reconstruction is to be overthrown because unconstitutional, and therefore, in Democratic parlance, null and void. What do they propose as its substitute? These new governments are to be set aside to make room for the governments which preceded them. The present officials are to be dismissed, and those whom Congress legislated out of office reinstalled. The existing suffrage-basis is to give way to the basis which Congress demolished. But the governments which are to be thus re-established—the system which is to be thus revived—were notoriously without a shadow of constitutional authority. They were the products of Mr. Andrew Johnson's exercise of authority. By a mere executive order, without a shadow of legal sanction, he destroyed the then existing Rebel governments, prescribed the terms and manner of their reorganization, dictated the qualifications of electors and officials, and the amendments to the State Constitutions, and, in fact, did all, without warrant of law, which Congress has ever proposed to do through the law. When, therefore, the Democrats propose to destroy the existing State organizations of Mr. Johnson, they propose to do away with the results of law and to revive the results of Executive usurpation. The organizations they favor never had a pretense of constitutionality. But they were in the interest of the Rebels, and that alone explains the preference. The outcry about constitutionality is a sham. They are anxious only to restore Rebel influences to power. Provided this be done, they are as indifferent to the Constitution as to the rights of the millions over whom Mr. Johnson's governments tyrannized.

General McClellan.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

"We learn that General McClellan has written a letter to the Committee of Arrangements for the great Democratic meeting in Union Square, declining in the most positive manner to preside on that occasion. He has also refused a Democratic ovation in Brooklyn. Moreover, he consented to receive the magnificent demonstration in his honor last Friday evening only on condition that it should not bear a political character; and we have reason for stating that he was not pleased with the partisan badges and emblems of many of the clubs which took part in the vast procession."—*From the Sun.*

The above is corroborative of testimony received by the *Commercial* on Thursday last. It indicates that General McClellan has certainly no active sympathy with the Seymour-Blair party. A gentleman on intimate terms with him asserts that "Little Mac" will, if he votes at all, vote for Grant, to whom he alludes as an old, warm, and personal friend, and deserving of the highest honors from his countrymen. General McClellan never planted himself upon the Chicago "failure" platform of 1864. On the contrary, he not only ignored but repudiated it in his letter of acceptance, and ran on his own popularity. During the canvass he made no efforts to promote his own election, and he has since stated that he would not for fifty Presidential chairs subject himself to the annoyance and almost humiliation which he experienced from Democratic leaders during the contest of 1864.

Whatever may then have been his views in regard to the conduct of the war, we do not believe that he now entertains any sympathy for the revolutionary Blair, who, together with his backers, Forrest, Wade Hampton, Vance, Wise, *et al.*, boldly announce their purpose and determination to overthrow Congress and the "Congressional usurpations" at the South with the bayonet. Like General Dix, he is doubtless a war Democrat, and he should now, like the former, publicly pronounce for General Grant. Such a course would not only commend him to the esteem, friendship, and admiration of the loyal of the land, but exercise a most salutary influence upon the unrepentant Rebels, who have claimed him as one of themselves, and who are now so rampant for a renewal of the strife. Few men have been vouchsafed the opportunity which is now presented to General McClellan for dispelling whatever prejudices may have been entertained among the loyal towards him, and for endearing himself to those who saved the Republic.

How the Orleans Princes Flanked the Police Spies.

The following details reach us from Baden:—The presence of the Princes of the House of Orleans has excited here a considerable amount of curiosity; but they have lived exclusively within their own circle of private friends. Yet it has been noticed that, in the neighborhood of their residence, and even within its precincts, some very mysterious-looking personages might be seen, to use a vulgar expression, "hanging about." These gentlemen were constantly wandering up and down the Lichtenthal Avenue and especially to be seen on the Iffezheim race-course.

So constant were they in their attendance on the Princes that their presence became the subject of constant remark. One evening the Princes and some of their friends happening to be at dinner beneath the glazed enclosure which surrounds the peristyle of Stephanien Bade, they amused themselves by catching a posse of their *poursuivants*. "Messeigneurs," said one of the Princes to his companions, "let us pretend to rise and drink a toast, and you will see how eagerly they will rush to hear what we shall not say." His proposal was accepted, and on a certain signal the whole party rose. The Prince's words were verified; the effect on the mysterious listeners was very much that of a plate of honey on a swarm of bees. The Count of Paris immediately went to the door, and said, "Gentlemen, if you wish to hear what we are saying, pray come in," which invitation, naturally, was not accepted. The listeners, however, did not move, little guessing the trap into which they had fallen. A photographic apparatus having been previously set up in the corner of the dining-room, was directed on the entrance door, and while the count was inviting those nearest to enter, the objective was uncovered and their portraits instantaneously taken. Several proofs have been struck, and will serve as a useful warning to the Princes in future times.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WHAT IS IT THAT FASHION SANCTIONS, taste approves, beauty appeands, poesy celebrates, society believes in, and universal custom has raised to the distinction of a standard article, in spite of foreign rivalry and home competition? Ask any lady, and she will tell you it is PHALON'S new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO." Its fame, like its fragrance, is indestructible. Sold by all druggists. [11

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. H. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, NINTH and LOCUST Streets. Introductory Lecture, WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 7, at 7½ o'clock. Physicians, students and the public are invited. The regular Fall and Winter Session commences on THURSDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock. A few perpetual Scholarships for sale very cheap. Apply at the UNIVERSITY, or at Professor PAINE'S Private Office, No. 933 ARCH Street, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. 10 5 6t

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD SESSION—1868-69. The regular Lectures of this School will commence on MONDAY, October 12, and continue until the 1st of March. Fee for the full course, $140.
R. E. ROGERS M. D.,
10 5 6t Dean Medical Faculty.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *black or brown*, Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf1

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POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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GENERAL JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
GENERAL JACOB M. CAMPBELL.
CITY TICKET.
MAYOR,
GENERAL HECTOR TYNDALE
RECEIVER OF TAXES,
RICHARD PELTZ.
CITY CONTROLLER,
SAMUEL P. HANCOCK.
CITY COMMISSIONER,
MAJOR ALEXANDER McCUEN
PROTHONOTARY OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,
CAPTAIN RICHARD DONAGAN.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
CHARLES GIBBONS.
CITY SOLICITOR,
THOMAS J. WORRELL.
PRESIDENT JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT,
J. I. CLARK HARE.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT,
M. RUSSELL THAYER.
CONGRESS,
First District—BENJAMIN L. BERRY.
Second District—CHARLES O'NEILL.
Third District—LEONARD MYERS.
Fourth District—WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Fifth District—CALEB N. TAYLOR.
STATE SENATORS,
Second District—A. WILSON HENSZEY
Fourth District—GEORGE CONNELL.
REPRESENTATIVES,
First District—DAVID FOY.
Second District—ROBERT C. TITTERMARY.
Third District—WILLIAM P. HAMM.
Fourth District—GEORGE W. MYERS, JR.
Fifth District—JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
Sixth District—COL. CHARLES KLECKNER.
Seventh District—JAMES SUERS.
Eighth District—JAMES V. FORBES.
Ninth District—CAPT. FRANK LOGO.
Tenth District—COL. ELISHA W. DAVIS.
Eleventh District—WILLIAM M. BUNN.
Twelfth District—ALEXANDER ADAIRE.
Thirteenth District—ENOS G. RENNER.
Fourteenth District—JOHN CLOUD. [10 3 9t
Fifteenth District—JAMES HOPKES.
Sixteenth District—COL. MARSHALL C. HONG.
Seventeenth District—COL. JOHN CLARK
Eighteenth District—CAPT. ROBERT HERVEY.

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G. W. RUSSELL,
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For Ladies' Cloaks and Walking Suits.
CZARINAS,
SCOTCH CHEVIOTS,
CASTOR BEAVERS,
ESKIMO BEAVERS,
FANCY and MIXED COATINGS
For Gentlemen's Suits and Overcoats.
A large assortment of PLAIN, FANCY and MIXED CASSIMERES for boys' wear at low prices. 9 24 imrp

PANTALOON STUFFS!
JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Have now on hand a very large and choice assortment of all the new styles of
Fall and Winter Fancy Cassimeres
IN THE MARKET,
To which they invite the attention of the trade and others. [8 28 w
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.
WALL PAPERS.
WE ARE NOW RETAILING OUR
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
FOR HALLS, PARLORS, Etc.
NEW GOODS constantly coming in, and first-class workmen sent to any part of the country,
HOWELL & BOURKE,
Corner of FOURTH and MARKET
9 4 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

WOOD HANGINGS.
THE MAGNIFICENT NEW ROOMS
OF THE
WOOD HANGING COMPANY,
No. 1111 CHESNUT STREET,
Are now open, where they are prepared to respond to all orders at the shortest notice. The public are invited to call and examine the beautiful effects of WOOD HANGING in
WALL DECORATIONS,
And get correct and reliable information in reference to its adaptation, cost, and all particulars respecting the same. 8 3 mwf3mrp

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.
TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
IMPORTERS OF
FINE CHINA, GLASS,
AND
STAPLE WARES,
No. 707 CHESNUT Street,
ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR
FALL IMPORTATIONS,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER.
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.
218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND!
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

EDUCATIONAL.
ELDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.
The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.
Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.
Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 18 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Alleghany Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land Surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $160 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, $10.
References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to
8 24tf PHILIP A. GREGAR, A. M., Principal.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, No. 1723 CHESNUT Street, September (ninth month) 21st.
Application for admission can be made at the room on the 17th and 18th, from 10 to 12 o'clock, or after the school commences. 9 16 1m*

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 1324 SPRUCE Street,
will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1327 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.
AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets.—Fall Quarter will commence MONDAY, October 12. Names of new pupils must be entered this week. 10 5 5
MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4
SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*
PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG HAS RESUMED his Lessons, No. 234 SOUTH 10th St. 9 15 1m*
BALLAD AND SIGHT SINGING.—T. BISHOP, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. 9 28 2m*

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16t

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.
NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his
NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10 3

GROCERIES, ETC.
PURE WHITE WINE & CIDER VINEGAR
GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.
All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.
"A REGAL DESSERT."
A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Who has just received
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS,
LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.
8 15] FREE GALLERY.

BOARDING.
NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished
SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM,
with first-class Board.
Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders.
Reference required. 9 11

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 23] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY, JAMES CASCADEN.

WINES, ETC.
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11

LUMBER.
1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK, 1868.
1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR, 1868.
1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK, 1868.
1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK, 1868.
1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE, 1868.
1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY, 1868.
1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW, 1868.
1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING, 1868.
1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, 1868.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.
1 12

"UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,"
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING AND SCROLL WORK, ETC.
The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand. 9 2 2m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.
PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 1] BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN R. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Neamyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.
1868.
PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.
FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,
Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,
OF BOTH CANDIDATES.
Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.
Agents wanted everywhere.
Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.
Political Clubs fitted out with everything they require.
CALL ON OR ADDRESS
W. F. SCHEIBLE.
No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
8 11rp PHILADELPHIA.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.
Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 108 JONES' Alley

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 28 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 12 6

FROM WASHINGTON.

Public Debt Statement.

The following statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of October has just been issued:

	October.	September.
5 per cent. bonds,	$221,588,400 00	$221,588,400 00
6 per cent. bonds, 1881,	283,677,300 00	283,677,300 00
6 per cent. 5-20 bonds,	1,594,888,600 00	1,591,223,050 00
	$2,100,154,300 00	2,096,491,750 00
Debt bearing currency int.:		
3-year comp. int. notes,	8,251,930 00	10,595,410 00
3 per cent. certificates,	65,230,000 00	62,205,000 00
Navy Pension Fund, at 3 per cent.,	13,000,000 00	3,000,000 00
	$83,481,930 00	75,800,410 00
Matured debt not presented for payment:		
3-year 7-30 notes, due August 15, 1867, June and July 15, 1868,	3,537,000 00	4,650,000 00
Compound int. notes matured June 10, July 15, August 15, October 15, and December 15, 1867, May 15, August 15 and September 15, 1868,	6,322 070 06	803,490 00
Texas Indemnity Bonds,	256,000 00	256,000 00
Treasury notes, acts of July 17, 1861, and prior thereto,	154,111 64	154,111 64
Bonds, April 15, 1842, January 28, 1847, and March 31, 1848,	967,650 00	1,258,200 00
Treas. notes, March 3, '63,	445,492 00	555,492 00
Temporary loan,	744,920 00	741 920 00
Certif. of indebtedness,	13,000 00	13,000 000 00
	$12,440,243 64	$12,555,213 64
Debt bearing no interest:		
United States notes,	$356,021,073 00	$356,021 073 00
Fractional currency,	32,933,614 17	31,302,218 37
Gold certif. of deposit,	20,236,400 00	25,161,620 00
	$409,191,087 17	$412,984,911 37
6 per cent. lawful money bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies,	$39,634,000 00	$35,314,000 00
Total debt,	$2,644,901,560 81	$2,643,256,285 01
Am't in Treasury, coin,	95,89 847 10	92,570,901 21
Currency,	13,305,994 00	15 671,070 77
	$110,257,841 86	$107,841,971 98
Debt, less amount in Treasury,	$2,534,643,718 95	$2,535,414,313 03

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department, on October 1, 1868.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Increase: Five-twenty bonds, $3,662,550; fractional currency, $1,131,395 80; three per cent. certificates, $3,025,000. Total, $7,818,945 80.

Decrease—Six per cent. compound interest notes, $4,054,000; Bonds of 1847 and 1848,, $290,550; five per cent. Treasury notes, $110,000; gold certificates, $4,925,220; seven-thirty Treasury notes, $1,113,000. Total, $10,493,670. Deducting the increase, $7,818,945 86, the decrease of the government debt is $2,674,724 20. Add increase of cash in the Treasury, $2,615,869 88. Total, $5,290,594 08. Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Company, $4,320,000. Net decrease of debt during the month, $970,594 08.

The warrants issued by the Treasury Department for the month of September, 1868, to meet the requirements of the government, amount, in round numbers, to the following sums: Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse, $3,710,287 89; interest of the public debt, $9,671,375 03; War, $8,959,-301 02; Navy, $2,276,762 74; Interior, Pensions and Indians, $5,410,005 27. Total, $30,029,731 95.

The Secretary thinks that the disbursements of the present month will be lighter than the past, and that the close thereof will show a further decrease.

The Spanish Embassy in Washington.

Various statements have recently appeared in the newspapers stating in substance that the Queen of Spain having been expelled from the throne, the duties of the Spanish Minister in Washington are, as a consequence, at an end, and that it has been so decided by Secretary Seward. There is the best authority for saying that the Secretary has made no decision of that character, nor is this a question which now demands the consideration of our government. The Spanish Minister is still and will time to be recognized as such until the Spanish government itself shall otherwise determine.

Indian Affairs.

Colonel S. S. Smoot, special Indian Agent, arrived here to-day from the Choctaw and Chickasaw country, eight days from Fort Gibson in the Cherokee nation, whither he went by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the purpose of paying to those tribes the sum of $260,000 due them as loyal Indians, for property destroyed during the rebellion.

Colonel Smoot was escorted from Leavenworth to the Indian territory by a squad of United States soldiers. This was rendered necessary on account of the large sum of money in his possession.

The reason for sending a special agent to pay over this amount was because of a provision in law requiring it to be paid to the claimants in person, and not through attorneys or assignees.

Colonel Smoot had an interview to-day with Secretary Browning and Acting Commissioner Mix, on the subject of his mission.

A telegram to the Indian Office, dated Atchison, Kansas, October 6, from the clerk of the Central Superintendency, says: "General Hazen writes from Fort Larned that the Kiowas and Camanches, who were upon the Arkansas river, have without doubt joined the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes in the war. Superintendent Murphy is at Council Grove."

Brivet Major General Merritt, 9th cavalry, commanding Fort Davis, Texas, under date of September 15th, reports that Lieutenant Cusack, of the 9th cavalry, who was sent from Fort Davis with a detachment of sixty men and a volunteer party of Mexicans, to recapture the stock recently stolen by Indians from a train near Fort Stockton, overtook the Indians (Apaches), some 200 strong, about 80 miles east of Fort Davis, attacked them and killed, in a running fight, extending over five miles, between twenty and thirty of them, wounded at least as many more, and took from them all their stock, over 200 head of mules and horses, besides some few cattle, and destroyed their entire camp, including their winter store of meats and berries, and recaptured two Mexican boys, who had been in captivity four or five years.

The loss to Lieutenant Cusack's command was two soldiers, severely, though not dangerously, wounded, and two horses. Some government stock, stolen from Fort Lancaster and other points by the Indians, is among that captured; also, some of the mail stock lost a short time since. A large quantity of skins, robes and other plunder was taken. The command marched almost the entire distance by night, lying by in the day time in order to confuse the Indians, which he succeeded in doing. He speaks highly of the good conduct of his men, and makes special mention of the Diggenwiddle Citizen Volunteer and Vigilant Tanner Company and others for conspicuous gallantry during the fight.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

MADRID, Oct. 6.—The Provisional Junta has requested Serrano to take charge of affairs until the meeting of the Cortes, and he has consented to act with Generals Prim and Olusago as his colleagues. The formation of the New Cabinet has not yet been completed. Escolanta, a democrat, has been placed in command of the national guard. It is daily becoming more evident that the great majority of the people are in favor of a republican government for Spain. The Duke of Vittoria and the Count of Chester have declared that they will support the Provisional Junta.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, Oct. 6.—The House committee to examine into the eligibility of Beard, Belcher and Davis, reported that they, after a full investigation, found Beard to have in his veins more than one-eighth negro blood. The report was adopted, whereupon a resolution was offered that Beard be declared ineligible to a seat, which was adopted.

A resolution to adjourn to meet again at Milledgeville was defeated.

A bill was passed to incorporate the Land and Emigration Company.

After passing several bills of local interest only, the Assembly adjourned *sine die*.

General Meade reviewed the garrison of this city to-day, comprising eleven companies of infantry, several of cavalry and two of artillery.

From Reading.

READING, Pa., Oct. 6.—A large Democratic parade and mass meeting came off here to-day and this evening.

Addresses were delivered by Richard T. Merrick, of Washington, D. C.; J. V. Mays, and Dr. J. Kern, of Philadelphia. A letter was read from General McClellan, stating that he could not be present at the meeting because of other engagements; that he has determined to take no further part in political life, and that he still adheres to the Democratic cause.

From Canada.

TORONTO, Oct. 6.—In the Reno-Anderson case, to-day, the Chief Justice delivered a very lengthy judgment, deciding in favor of the Crown and the prosecution upon all the points raised, and formally committed the prisoners to jail to await the warrant of the Governor General for their extradition. The express thieves, Morton and Thompson, were rearrested to-day, and will be taken to Sandwich to-night.

From South and Central America.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall, brings $202,000 in treasure.

Wm. Parker, superintendent of the Panama Railroad, was assassinated on the 24th of September by J. L. Baldwin, a civil engineer in the employ of the railroad company. Baldwin, who was suffering from delirium tremens, subsequently shot himself, and would probably die.

Political affairs in Panama are still unsettled, and reports of a coming revolution are current. Several arrests have been made. The President has issued a proclamation stating that measures have been taken to keep the peace.

The republic of Colombia is quiet.

A report of the anticipated return of Pesquiera produced some alarm but no serious effect.

The deposed President Falcon, of Venezuela, has reached Aspinwall en route for Europe.

The news from the south coast gives further accounts of fearful damages by inundations and earthquakes. Several vessels were damaged at Coquimbo, including the American ship Black Eagle. At Caldera the sea drove the inhabitants to the hills, wrecked eighteen lighters, and damaged several larger craft.

Thirty lighters were wrecked at Carresal Bajo, besides the American brig Delfina, with 200,000 kilogrammes of copper.

The residents of Valparaiso have raised $40,000 for the sufferers by the earthquakes, and the Chilian Congress has appropriated $50,000 for the same purpose. The government has also sent large supplies of provisions, clothing, etc., to Peru.

Political affairs in Chili are unsettled. M. Clark, the United States Consul at Valparaiso, was informally received by the President of Chili as Acting Minister in the absence of Mr. Kilpatrick. The Peruvian government is doing everything possible to relieve the sufferers. The victims in Peru will probably reach 2000. A change has taken place in the coast of Peru in consequence of the earthquake; the depth of water off the headland of Sama, near Arica, is decreased from forty to six or seven fathoms. The loss of life in Ecuador is not less than 40,000.

Burning of a Steamer.

OSWEGO, Oct. 6.—The propeller Perseverance, Captain John Fitzgibbons, of the Welland Railway, took fire fifteen miles off Pultneyville, at 2 A. M. to-day, and burned to the water's edge. Two of her boats were on fire before they could be reached, but the third was launched, and put off with the two mates, two men and a boy. There were nineteen persons aboard, fourteen of whom, including the captain, perished in the flames. The propeller Enterprise, of the same line, was fifteen miles astern of the Perseverance, and picked up the boat containing the persons above named, and arrived with them at this port this afternoon.

The Enterprise remained beside the burning steamer until daylight, at which time the wreck was still afloat. The captain's son, who was first mate, is among those saved. The cargo of the Perseverance consisted of 20,000 bushels corn for J. S. Mott, of Oswego.

The Perseverance was a first-class propelier, and was employed wholly in the grain trade between the Welland Railway and Oswego. This is one of the most heartrending accidents which has ever occurred on Lake Ontario, and has cast a gloom over the whole community. Captain Fitzgibbons formerly resided in this city, and was well-known and much respected.

The following are the names of those lost: Michael Fitzgibbons, steward, and son of the captain; Alex. McArthur, first engineer; Chas. Mason, second engineer; Andrew and James Patrick, and Henry Scott, firemen; Dolf Bisnet, wheelsman; four deck hands with unknown French names, and Mrs. Dana and daughter.

The survivors are Morris Fitzgibbons, first mate; Wm. Thorp, second mate; Peter Legho, wheelsman; deck hand, name unknown, and Pat. Lynch, porter.

From Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Oct. 6.—Returns of about two-thirds of the State show large Republican gains in the popular vote. The Republicans have lost one town and gained three, and two are divided.

HARTFORD, Oct. 6.—Official returns from 149 towns foot up as follows: Republican, 83; Democratic, 59; divided, 6. Of these the Republicans gain ten and the Democrats three towns from last year. Of towns that were wholly Republican last year one is divided this year; of those which were wholly Democratic last year five are divided.

Granby gives 24 Republican gain, Limsbury 43, Farmington 85, Enfield 25, Huntington 15, Bethel 18, Ridgefield 29, and Killingby 250 proportionate Republican gains. Thirteen towns are yet to be heard from.

NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 6.—The fifty-ninth anniversary meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions commenced at the Broadway Church, in this city, to-day.

The report of the Treasurer shows the entire income of the year as follows:—Donations, $453,260 77; legacies, $73,903 44; other sources, $8674 74. Total, $535,838 95—the largest sum ever reported to any annual meeting of the Board. The expenditures were $530,885 65.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 6.—To-day, as forty negro penitentiary convicts, hired out to work on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, were going on the Central Railroad to Covington, they overpowered the guard four miles beyond Gordonsville, and twenty-four of them leaped from the train while it was going at full speed. Two were instantly killed and three mortally wounded. The rest of those who leaped off escaped.

P. R. Grattan, official attorney, to-day gave an opinion to the City Council that the city small notes, issued during the war, amounting to $250,000, cannot be paid while the Alexandria constitution is in force, as it forbids paying any debt incurred to carry on the war.

J. Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, arrived here to-day, on his way to Georgia.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 6.—George D. Prentice publishes a card in the Louisville Journal, and says his newspaper friends have fallen into a serious error regarding him, and doing others injustice on his account. He says he is not poor and broken down, and that his personal relations with every one of his associates are perfectly kind. Every issue of the Journal for the past two weeks has contained matter of his, and it is his purpose, God willing, to live and work out the rest of the century.

From Doylestown.

DOYLESTOWN, Pa., Oct. 6.—The fourth annual Fair of the Doylestown Agricultural and Mechanical Institute opened here to-day. The different departments are fast filling up. The grounds and track are in splendid condition, and everything bids fair to make this the largest exhibition held this season in the State. Several celebrated horses are already on the ground, among them Fanny Allen.

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 6.—General Gordon Granger arrived here last night, and will re-establish the headquarters of the Department of the Cumberland in this city.

The arms destined for Arkansas, in consequence of the refusal of all the steamers to take them, have been stored here for further orders from Little Rock.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—In view of the political demonstrations which will take place this week, and in possibility of disturbances, Mayor Thomas publishes a card reciting the riot act, and stating that he shall be present at all meetings. He is determined to enforce the law without regard to persons, politics, religion, nationality or color.

From McConnellsburg.

MCCONNELLSBURG, Oct. 6.—A tremendous mass meeting was held here to-day by the Republicans, preceded by a long procession. Eloquent addresses were made by Colonel Black of Maryland, Colonel Calhoun and Captain Morris of Philadelphia, and Dr. S. Duffield, of this place.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION.—Before Alderman White, yesterday afternoon, James Tait, Otto Guier, Thomas Phillips, John Maxwell, Robert Morris, William Dougherty, Robert Freeman, Andrew Stewart, John A. Powell, James Torrence, William H. Griffiths, and Rees Reese were charged with conspiring to violate the election laws and obtain a right to vote illegally on "minor naturalization papers." The accused are residents of Catasauqua or Allentown. They were bound over to answer at Court.

STABLE BURNED.—Last evening a fire broke out in the stable of John T. Bailey, on Sydenham street, above Master, which contained two horses, one cow, three carriages, and a quantity of hay and feed. The live stock and the carriages were saved, but the hay and feed were destroyed and the stable was burned out. Mr. Bailey estimates his loss at $3000. It is not known how the fire originated.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, about half-past 2 o'clock, Henry Soker, forty years of age, living in Cambridge street, below Frankford road, was killed, by being kicked in the side by a horse at the depot of the Second and Third Streets Railway Company. The coroner was notified.

Political.

Last night a largely attended and most enthusiastic meeting was held at Concert Hall, under the auspices of the Union League, to listen to an address by Hon. Wayne McVeigh, one of the well known exponents of Republican principles. The Hall was decorated with the usual good taste characterizing its present management, and on each side of the wall were several inscriptions, most conspicuous of which were "The Union Must and Shall be Preserved," and "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity." A fine band was stationed in the lobby, and discoursed most excellent music.

The meeting organized shortly after 8 o'clock, by the selection of Henry C. Townsend, Esq., as chairman.

On assuming the duties of his position, he said he would at once discharge the pleasant duty intrusted to him by introducing the speaker of the evening,

Hon Wayne W. Veigh,

Who was received with hearty applause. He spoke substantially as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—Our cause is not a struggle of factions for places and patronage, but the great cause of American Democracy is in peril. We have met to-night, that government by the people shall not perish from the earth. Such is the bright revelation as flashed to us from Vermont and Maine; and what shall Pennsylvania answer? On one flag is the name of the victor of one hundred battles, General Grant; and, on the other, Seymour. No one now can be neutral. No man can serve now, two such masters, for as of old, "he will love one and despise the other."

When the first slave ship disembarked her cargo at Jamestown that was the vanguard of one army, and the other came from the *Mayflower*. From one came slavery, meaning political inequality, while the other was freedom, meaning political equality. The influence of the pilgrim ship was to extend all over the land until it should accept the challenge, as it did, of slavery and declare by the life of Abraham Lincoln (applause) it should no longer be in this land. "All men are created free and equal" as declared by Thomas Jefferson, was the great key-note of true Democracy and, yet though the hateful theory of slavery was hidden from sight, the more hateful practice was preserved.

From 1820 to 1840 the conduct of America was confided to the wisdom of the Democratic party, who controlled the destinies of the country, and therefore it was fair to hold them responsible for the evils brought on the country. They led the people step by step down to disunion and war in the cause of slavery.

The history of the Democratic party for forty years was one promising the country peace, but no peace came. In 1820, 1838, 1844, they promised peace on sundry conditions, but in vain. In 1850 they demanded the Northern people become catchers of runaway slaves. The law was passed, and there was less of peace than ever. In 1854 the Missouri Compromise was repealed, but there was no peace.

In 1855 they said if the Southern slaveholder could carry his slaves with him from wheresoever they would, there would be peace. They afterwards said if you elect James Buchanan President there will be peace forever; but, on the contrary, the Democratic party robbed the Treasury, tore down the flag, and threw down the challenge to battle. Such was the result of Democratic administration. In the nineteenth century, in spite of all modern improvements and progress, it was destined that, by some means or other, that Massachusetts was to be kept down to the level of South Carolina.

When the first gun was fired on Fort Sumter, all the land was in a flame of civil war. The Rebellion was born in the name of Calhoun. Thirty years before Seward or Lincoln, he discoursed the "irrepressible conflict." The wonderful policy of his genius need not be recounted, as it is well-known. The Democratic party, and that only, was beaten back from Gettysburg, trampled by Sheridan's cavalry in the Shenandoah, and were driven to an unconditional surrender.

Since the Appomattox Court House surrender that party has been a prisoner of war on parole. Why, then, should we say so much about it? It is fair to say it tried to draw the sword of treason and stab the country to the heart. It failed only because of the valor of that glorious army, every member of which he loved and revered for their devotion to the flag. As a dead party the Democracy have no principles by which to live. To-day they have no policy, but pick up the creeds which the Republicans have thrown away.

Three years ago secession was settled, and now the Democrats declare that question is somehow settled. Three years from now, (if the party lives that long), they will declare they have always been in favor of paying the just debts of the nation. The Democratic Convention of New York finally settled on Seymour after ten days of dreadful heat. This party, therefore, which pretends to succeed the great Democratic party of old, had to take ten days for a nominee for President. (Laughter.)

The destinies of the nation, however, are now to be committed to another party, with a leader of known patriotism and loyalty. (Applause.) The Republican party has the mission of incorporating the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence into the Constitution of America. It has been the means of breaking the fetters from four millions of human beings, making good the language of the Decaration, that "all men are free." It must also now make the Constitution speak the other truth of the Declaration, so that there shall not alone be liberty for all, but also equality for all. It must also secure liberty of speech and the press. Our opponents must be at liberty to attack our policy.

The payment of the national debt is now not a part of the contest, but in fifteen years from now the loyal party of the country who contracted it to put down Democratic treason, will pay it. If they assail us for extravagance, we point with pride to the Republican record, and show that the last year of the Democratic administration cost more in gold than the last year of the Republican party in paper. (Applause.) It is a primary duty of the Republican party to instantly stop the murder of loyal men (continued applause), which is to be the test of the Republican party to govern the country.

Now comes the great test of administrative ability, and in ninety days after the 4th of March it will be decided forever whether the Republican party deserves to live or die. It is a duty before heaven to make inquisition for every drop of loyal blood already shed. The Republican party must see to it that the author of the Camilla massacre be hanged. (Applause.) If necessary, reorganize obedience to the law by the sword and the bullet.

If there is a Ku-Klux-Klan ninety days after the 4th of March, the Republican party deserves no further success; but the new President, General Grant, will choke the life out of it. The hut of the black man in Alabama must be made as secure as the stately mansion in Philadelphia. General Forrest spoke in New York; then Lloyd Garrison should speak in New Orleans. There is now no equality.

In four States men are being beaten and hacked because the cause of the Union is being kept, and the most important duty of the incoming administration is to see to this, and any man who bothers General Grant about an office until there is peace from Maine to Florida, is a traitor to the Republican organization. The speaker gave notice that he would not submit that his vote should be overcome by a fraudulent or illegal voter.

As Grant is now closing on the lines, and the harbinger of victory is floating on every wing, the Democracy are resorting to most gigantic frauds to defeat the will of the people. The Republicans were prepared for almost every wrong from Democracy, excepting that they would fill the pockets of every drunken scoundrel in the city with the right of franchise.

To the American people is committed the leadership of all the nations, yet in all the streets and alleys are found men's pockets filled with fraudulent papers, that the voice of legal voters will be stifled. Men of conscience, labor and property can no longer countenance an organization given to such practices. When Grant is elected to the Presidency, and has driven away every foul blot of treason, then indeed there will be a lasting a permanent peace.

THE CONTROLLERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—This body held their regular meeting yesterday afternoon. Their own room being lumbered with books and other supplies for the various schools, the body met in the room of Select Council. Mr. Shippen, President, was in the chair.

A long batch of communications were received from the local boards.

From the Fifteenth was received a note appointing to positions as teachers Mary P. Gamer, Lottie P. Eckfeldt, Emma Kauffman and Lizzie McDuffie.

From the First was received a note announcing the appointment of Mary E. Hartshorne as third assistant teacher in the Henry Clay Boys' Grammar School.

The Second section asked for $18,000 in addition to the appropriation already given to the district by resolution of May 27, 1868, to build a schoolhouse in the western portion of the school section. The same district also asks for the opening of a four division boys' primary and a four division girls' primary school in the Washington school building.

From the Third district was received a request for the increase of the salaries of housekeepers and janitors in the Mt. Vernon, Springer and Southwark library schools.

A batch of promotions and changes in the roster of teachers of the Eighth school district was received.

From the Twelfth section communications were received asking for an additional division in primary school No. 3.

The Seventh section occupies three rented buildings. A new grammar school building will be in their possession before the close of the current year. The saving to the city in rents will be $700 a year.

The Twelfth section submitted, according to request, the annexed list of the buildings that they rent:

One building in Chatham street, above Buttonwood, $400 per annum.

Southeast corner Weaver and Coates; $800 per annum.

Brown street, above Fourth; $225 per annum.

Apple street, above Brown; $350 per annum.

Sixth street, below Poplar; $470 per annum.

In the Thirteenth Section it was shown that but one building in the section, used as a schoolhouse, is not the property of the city.

The same section sent to the Board a copy of resolutions that the compelling of the scholars to study their lessons at school instead of at home is a very decided failure. The Local Board asks that the scholars may be allowed to take home their books and to study their lessons at home.

From the Fifteenth section was received a similar note. The writers take the ground that the poor suffer by it. People able to buy duplicate sets of books for their children have immeasurable advantage over those not permitted to take their books from the schoolhouse, and whose parents cannot afford to buy them a second set.

Mr. Armstrong, of the Committee on Revision of Studies, introduced a resolution that vocal music be taught in the public schools upon the plan submitted by Professor Everest.

Mr. Freeborn heartily approved the plan, but did not desire to see the name of Professor Everest identified with it. The extent of his incapacity, the speaker thought, was shown in the last examination of the Girls' High School.

Mr. M. Hall Stanton expressed himself strongly in favor of music in the schools, and was willing to have the name of Professor Everest stricken from the resolution.

A long debate ensued, the result of which was an agreement to ask Councils for $5000 to pay the expenses attendant.

Nothing further of interest was transacted. Adjourned.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET CONTEST—Yesterday the first of the series of the cricket contests in Philadelphia was concluded in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The second inning proved highly exciting to both players and visitors.

On Monday the Americans had in their second inning scored 21, with ten wickets down, and yesterday they only succeeded in increasing it 14—making a total of 35—leaving the eleven only 32 to make to win. This number, it was thought, they would have secured with but little trouble; but having gone to the bat, the wickets went down with a rapidity that not only astonished their admirers, but caused dismay in their own ranks. The bowling of C. Newball and Meade was dead on the wicket all the time, and it required a real scientific display with the bat to keep the balls from scattering the stumps as each was delivered. The only one to make any sort of a stand was Griffiths, who obtained 12, and that after a life had been given by a miss-fly catch by Outerbridge. Annexed is the score:—

AMERICAN TWENTY-TWO.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
G. Newhall, b. Freeman,	0	b. Freeman,	0
Cadwallader, c. Charlwood b. Tarrant,	15	run out,	0
Hargraves, b. Freeman,	7	b. Freeman,	13
Bussier, b. Freeman,	0	b. Griffith,	2
Markoe, b Shaw,	1	c. Tarrant, b. Freeman,	0
Graffen, b. Freeman,	5	c. Willsher, b. Griffith,	1
Meade, c. and b. Freeman,	6	b. Freeman,	1
D. Newhall, b. Freeman,	0	c. Rowbotham, b. Griffith	0
Johns, b. Freeman,	0	l. b. w., b. Freeman,	0
Morgan, b. Freeman,	9	c. Willsher, b. Freeman,	0
L. Baird, l. b. w., b. Freeman,	1	l. b. w., b. Freeman,	0
Outerbridge, b. Freeman,	0	c. Willsher, b. Griffith,	0
C. Newhall, b. Tarrant,	2	l. b. w., b. Freeman,	0
Radcliffe, b. Tarrant,	6	b. Freeman,	1
Barclay, c. Tarrant b. Willsher,	0	b. Willsher,	4
Magee, c. Willsher, b. Freeman,	1	l. b. w., b. Freeman,	0
White, b. Lillywhite,	13	b. Willsher,	3
Clay, b. Freeman,	10	b. Freeman,	0
R. Newhall, not out,	3	b. Freeman,	5
Waterman, c. Griffith, b. Lillywhite,	0	c. Jupp, b. Griffith,	1
C. Baird, c. Charlwood, b. Freeman,	1	c. Willsher, b. Freeman,	0
W. Hopkinson, b. Freeman,	0	not out,	0
Byes,	2	b. Freeman,	0
Leg byes,	5		1
Wides,	1		2
	88		35
			88
Total,			123

ENGLISH ELEVEN.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Smith, c. and b. C. Newhall,	3	c. Clay, b. C. Newhall,	9
Jupp, b. C. Newhall,	0	c. Magee, b Meade,	3
Griffith, c. Outerbridge, b. C. Newhall,	4	Run out,	12
Shaw, b. C. Newhall,	10	c. G., b. C. Newhall,	4
Pooley, b. Meade,	0	Not out,	0
Charlwood, c. L. Baird, b. C. Newhall,	45	c. Hargraves, b. C. Newhall,	1
Lillywhite, c. Hargraves, b. C. Newhall,	0	Not out,	0
Rowbothan c. G. Newhall, b. D. Newhall,	0	c. Radcliff, b. Meade,	1
Tarrant, b. Waterman,	12	c. R., b. C. Newhall,	0
Freeman, b. Waterman,	0	b. C. Newhall,	0
Willsher, not out,	13		
Byes, 1; leg byes, 2; wides, 2,	5	Wides,	2
Total,	92		32

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING—AMERICAN TWENTY-TWO.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
First Inning.					
C. Newhall,	116	48	11	6	0
Meade,	61	19	10	1	1
D. Newhall,	20	14	1	1	0
Waterman,	33	6	5	2	1
Second Innings.					
C. Newhall,	72	21	9	5	1
Meade,	72	9	12	2	1
ENGLISH ELEVEN.					
First Innings.					
Freeman,	167	15	32	14	1
Shaw,	52	20	4	1	0
Tarrant,	88	39	10	4	0
Lillywhite,	24	6	2	2	0
Second Innings.					
Freeman,	100	18	13	4	1
Griffith,	64	22	5	5	0
Willsher,	36	0	9	2	0

Total made by the different clubs:

Young America—George Newhall 0; Bussier 2; Dan Newhall 0; Johns 0; L. Baird 0; C. Newhall 3; R. Newhall 4; C. Baird 1. Total 10.

Philadelphia—Graffen 6; Outerbridge 0; Barclay 1; Magee 4; Clay 15; Waterman 0; Hopkinson 0; Meade 7. Total 33.

Germantown—Cadwalader 15; Hargraves 20; Markoe 1; Morgan 9; White 13. Total 58.

J. Zingari—Radcliff 10. Total 10.

The coming match between the All England Eleven and twenty-two of the United States will create intense excitement, and our boys, now that the fever of engaging with such players, who are deemed almost immortal, has subsided, and confidence is regained, we deem it likely that the flush of victory will yet gladden our hearts. The Philadelphians chosen to play in the twenty-two are Messrs. Charles, George, Dan. and Bob. Newhall, Barclay, Hargraves, Radcliffe, Graffen, Morgan, Clay, Bussier, White, Meade, Cadwallader, L. Baird and Pearson. The remaining six will be chosen from players of Boston and New York.

RECEPTION OF GENERAL MCCLELLAN.—The arrangements for the reception of General McClellan, on his arrival in this city to-morrow (Thursday), have been nearly completed. The procession will consist of seven divisions, embracing a cavalcade, guard of honor, organizations of soldiers and sailors of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and other States, firemen, and civic clubs. General William McCandless will be Chief Marshal, with the following Marshals of Divisions:—

1st Division—Major John Savage.
2d Division—General William A. Leech.
3d Division—Colonel John P. Nicholson.
4th Division—Colonel P. McDonough.
5th Division—Captain John H. Magee.
6th Division—Col. Anthony H. Reynolds.
7th Division—Colonel Robert P. Dechert.

The line will form on Broad street at 12 M., and the procession will move at 1 o'clock P. M., over the following route:—

Countermarch on Broad to Spring Garden, up Spring Garden to Eighteenth, down Eighteenth to Spruce, down Spruce to Broad, up Broad to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Fourth, where divisions will move to the right or left, and the procession be dismissed.

Arrangements have been made with railroads, by which soldiers and their families will be carried to and from the city at one cent per mile.

SEIZURE OF CONTRABAND WHISKY.—Revenue Detective Heilman yesterday seized a pair of mules and a wagon containing four barrels of contraband whisky; also, a horse and a wagon containing four barrels of contraband whisky. Charles Burns and Edward O'Donnell were arrested for being concerned in the removal of the whisky, and in a hearing before United States Commissioner Phillips were bound over to appear at Court.

—The little son of a Brooklyn tailor was saved from drowning by a workman at the risk of his life. When the dripping preserver placed the boy in his parents' arms, in a gush of gratitude the father offered to "iron out his clothes if he would send them along."

CITY ITEMS.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia, have in press and nearly ready for publication a new work by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, entitled "Fair Play;" a new work by Mrs. Ann P. Stephens entitled "Mabel's Mistake;" a new work by Mrs. Henry Wood, entitled "The Red Court Farm;" "The Last Athenian," a translation from the Swedish of Victor Rydberg; "Twelve Months of Matrimony," by Emilie Carlen; "The White Trapper," by Gustave Aimard; "Across the Atlantic," by Dr. Charles H. Haeseler; "The Blue Eyed Witch; or, Not a Friend in the World," by Pierce Egan; and "La Beata," by T. A. Trollope.

COUNSEL FOR THE CARELESS.—The body is a machine, and carelessness in its management is as sure to lead to evil results as carelessness in the management of a steam engine. Yet the last thing that most people think of is the protection of this delicate piece of the Creator's handiwork from the subtle causes of disease by which it is surrounded. It is no easy thing to repair the system when in ruins; but there is no difficulty in fortifying it against many of the dangers to which it is exposed. *Guard against nervous debility.* At the first symptom of this forerunner of more serious ailments, sustain the flagging energies of nature with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Take it regularly and persistently, until bodily vigor is thoroughly restored. It creates an appetite promotes—or, it might as properly be said, *compels*—the complete digestion of the food, regulates the secretive action of the liver tones and invigorates the bowels, improves the condition of the blood, and gives firmness to the nerves. Upon a system thus strengthened and regulated in all its important functions, the fogs and exhalations of autumn, pregnant with the elements of intermittent and remittent fever, can make little or no impression. Whoever supposes that fever and ague is an *unavoidable* evil in certain districts, at this season of the year, is egregiously mistaken. As effectually as a draught of cold air is shut out by the closing of a door, this complaint, and all disorders of a miasmatic type, may be prevented by the use of the BITTERS. When sickness can be avoided by a means so safe and simple, is it not the merest fatuity to neglect the proffered antidote? Regarded either as a preventive or a cure for dyspepsia, biliousness, intermittent fever, nervous disorders, general debility, or constipation of the bowels, this pure vegetable preparation stands alone.

BRONCHITIS.—The usual symptoms of this disease are Cough, Soreness of the Lungs or Throat, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, a Spitting of Phlegm or Matter, and sometimes Blood. It is an inflammation of the fine skin lining the inside of the whole of the Wind Tubes or Air Vessels which run through every part of the Lungs. Jayne's Expectorant immediately suppresses the Cough, Pain, Inflammation, Fever, and Difficulty of Breathing, produces a free and easy expectoration, and effects a speedy cure. Sold by all Druggists.

PLEASANT AND AGREEABLE.—It has long been a desire to have a tonic for invalids which is both pleasant and agreeable to the taste, which we have in the "Standard Wine Bitters" of Mr. Alfred Speer. Their effect upon the system is mildly stimulating, diuretic, sudorific, and tonic; beneficial in affections of the Kidneys, Chronic diseases, with general debility of the constitution. Sold by Druggists.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

A SLIGHT COUGH will often terminate in consumption: therefore it ought to be arrested immediately. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will check your cough, heal the lungs, give strength to the body, and restore your health. Sold $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 Arch street.

FURNITURE Reupholstered, Varnished, and Repaired at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

PRICES FOR UPHOLSTERING WORK REDUCED.—Carpet, Furniture, Bedding, Curtain Shade, Blind, and other work done promptly—*no delay*—at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street. Workmen always ready.

LACE CURTAINS.—A large assortment of Lace Curtains, the *finest* in the market, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

W. HENRY PATTEN, No. 1408 Chesnut street, has a large and well-selected stocks of Lace Curtains, Shades, Cornices, Loops, Centre, etc., etc. His reputation for low prices is well established, and very few, if any, in pursuit of curtains, make their purchase without first inspecting his stock.

ALL FOR $25'00—
A Suit of Customer-made Clothing
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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1868.

The Illegal Naturalizations in the Supreme Court.

We present elsewhere the protest addressed by Judge Read of the Supreme Court to Chief Justice Thompson. After reviewing the impediments which have been thrown in the way of those who desired to give publicity to the names of those who have been naturalized by the court presided over by Judge Sharswood, Judge Read proceeds to compare the regulations adopted by his colleague with those enforced in the other courts of the county and State. He states that in the Court of Quarter Sessions, every petition is approved and signed by the Judge before the certificate of naturalization is authorized to be issued by the Prothonotary; that a similar course is pursued in the Court of Common Pleas; and that in the District Court each applicant and voucher is interrogated by the judge in person. Judge Read presents a table showing that the total naturalizations in these three Courts since the first of September numbered about 3100 only; while in the Supreme Court alone, with but one judge to conduct the proceedings, the number reached a total of over 6000 during the same period!

The reason for this inequality in the amount of labor performed by the respective courts consists in the fact brought out by Judge Read, that all the requirements of the law and all the dictates of common prudence are observed in the Quarter Sessions, Common Pleas, and District Courts, while *in the Supreme Court they are all set utterly at defiance!* As Judge Read declares, in the latter tribunal *"the whole practical part of naturalization is entrusted to two tipstaves,"* instead of being clothed with the solemnities of a grave judicial proceeding, as required by the acts of Congress regulating the matter.

For these conclusive reasons Judge Read, having consulted Judges Agnew and Williams, emphatically declares:—

"We all three regard the practice of naturalization pursued in the Nisi Prius, however old or by whatever Judges sanctioned, as contrary to the plain words of the acts of Congress, and as therefore illegal."

Judge Williams has not yet taken the oath of office, but Judge Read states that *"this will be the opinion of a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court,"* as soon as the new member is fully installed.

Unfortunately, the court *in banc* having risen in July last, without an order of adjournment, a full bench cannot, in the present state of the law, be convened before the next regular term, which is set down for the 19th of the present month, at Pittsburg. This circumstance will prevent the matter from being brought before a full bench until after the State election, when the votes of the 6018 persons who have been illegally naturalized will have been deposited in the ballot-boxes, unless some means can be devised whereby the perpetration o such a gross and infamous fraud can be prevented. There would appear to be but one course open for those who favor the strict enforcement of the law and the preservation of the purity of the elective franchise. The District Attorney is the law officer of this county, and by his opinion, in the absence of a regular decisions of the Court of highest resort, the executive officers of the Commonwealth are governed. *It therefore falls within his province to advise the election officers of the illegality of hese pretended naturalization certificates, and to nstruct them to refuse the ballot of every person who attempts to vote on papers obtained in the manner practiced in the Supreme Court.*

We earnestly call the attention of the District Attorney to the subject, and urge upon him to give it careful consideration and prompt action. In this way, and in this way alone, can the perpetration of the grossest fraud upon the rights of a free people be prevented.

Politics and Business.

At no period in the history of the country was the success of the Republican party more essential to industrial and financial prosperity than at the present moment. The election of Grant will be followed by a benignant reign of peace, in which all the old wounds of the war will be healed; order will be established in the South as well as the North; and energetic men will be permitted to till cotton fields despite their belief in radical principles, and to assist freely in developing the boundless natural resources of Dixie's land without joining murderous Ku-Klux Klans. The election of Seymour would not only revive a new rebellion that would exclude from Southern soil every honest and enterprising Unionist, but it would change the whole financial system of the nation. The Democracy has made an open declaration of hostility to the National Banks, the National Bonds, the National Debt, and the National adjustment of the issues growing out of the war. It affirmed at New York the views of the baffled Confederate conspirators who were crushed at Richmond by General Grant. It sounded the key-note of a crusade against the peace and the prosperity of the loyal citizens of the United States, which, if successful, would result in universal ruin, and in the gratification of the fiendish hatred of the worst foes of this Republic—the desperate politicians who were the leaders of the Rebellion during the war and who are now the leaders of the Democratic party. Nothing is more galling to these men than the prosperity of the Northern States. It is a perpetual reproach to their boasted statesmanship, and an eternal witness of the superiority of freedom and free institutions over slavery and despotism. The Southern oracles who falsely and foolishly declared that grass would grow in the streets of every Northern city as soon as they lost their Southern trade, know that vast structures have multiplied on every hand and that thousands of new buildings have been annually erected. They witnessed not only the downfall of the model Democratic administration established by Jefferson Davis at Richmond, but its failure in every respect; its unprecedented oppression of the Southern people; its inability to provide for the financial requirements of the Rebellion; its issue of notes and bonds that became less valuable than the white paper on which they were printed; its incapacity to protect a single Rebel State from the presence of the invader, and its final ignominious overthrow.

The strongest desire of the unreconstructed Rebels who form the Southern and leading wing of the Democratic party, is that all these and similar evils shall be entailed upon the people of the North. If at their bidding we could be tormented by all the curses and plagues that punished Egypt, they would no hesitate a moment in issuing a mandate to consign us to hopeless misery. As they must strive, however, to accomplish their wicked ends by modern means, they gladly avail themselves of the proffered services of the Democracy. They comprehend fully that the greenback plank of the Democratic platform is calculated to prostrate the North, to disarrange business, and to arrest every species of industrial progress; for their experience of the results of the destruction of their Confederate currency instructs them how much a people may be injured by the annihilation of public and private credit. Southern Rebel politics has for its guiding idea rather the gratification of a thirst for revenge against the prosperous North than the advancement of the interests of any section, and they would welcome Northern ruin even if their own difficulties and sufferings were intensified. The effect of bestowing political power upon men imbued with such revengeful ideas upon the business interests of the nation would be to the last degree disastrous. Every good citizen who desires peace and prosperity cannot hesitate for a moment in his choice between Grant, the champion of union, order, peace, and freedom, and Seymour, the representative of rebellion, discord, slavery, repudiation, and ruin.

An interesting feature of the mighty demonstration of the Boys in Blue was their readiness to accept the epithet "carpet-baggers," which the Rebels have endeavored to surround with odium. The fact that Southern journals have the audacity to reproach enterprising Northern citizens because they have exercised their undoubted right of seeking homes on the soil which was reclaimed and conquered by the valor of the Union armies, proves that many Rebels are not only very badly reconstructed, but that they are as blind to their true interests now as they were when they aided the secession conspirators to levy a treasonable war against their country. The whole nation is descended from carpet-baggers, and every American is so familiar with the removal of families from one State to another, that the denunciation of this common practice could only have originated in the Rebel belief that loyal men should be treated as alien enemies in the disaffected portions of their native land.

Any civilized people who were permitted to cast their suffrages for a Chief Magistrate, would delight in such an opportunity as will soon be offered to the American people of voting for a hero whose fame resounds throughout the world, and who unites modesty, patriotism, and sound common sense to his brilliant military abilities. There will be as much fitness and propriety in the election of General Grant to the Presidency in 1868 as there was in the choice of Washington as the first ruler of the new republic; and we hazard little in predicting that the administration of the conqueror of the Rebellion will be as successful as that of the chieftain who commanded the Revolutionary army. While the characteristics of these great men differ widely in some respects, Grant is as well qualified to become a leader in peace as well as in war, now, as Washington was during the eventful epoch in which he lived.

A great many leaders of the Democratic party would rather see it permanently defeated than reformed and purged of its rebellious elements. They are determined to use it as a plank by which the shipwrecked pirates of the Confederacy can be restored to power; and if it cannot be converted into a pliant instrument for the accomplishment of this purpose, they care but little how soon it perishes. It is evident that men of this stamp controlled the Tammany Hall Convention, and they selected candidates and framed a platform favorable to their infamous views. Blair is the open advocate of a new rebellion; Seymour is the humble slave of the pro-slavery leaders of his party; and the reconstruction policy of the Democracy was dictated by Wade Hampton. The wishes of the moderate members of the Democratic party were contemptuously disregarded, and the people must choose now between what is essentially a Rebel ticket and the patriotic candidates of a patriotic party.

No reasonable man expected the *Age* to retract its gross slanders on General Tyndale, even when the lie was incontestably refuted. That impartial sheet this morning publishes only garbled extracts from the correspondence which we gave yesterday, declining to make room for the whole of it, and then laboriously attempts to counteract it by bolstering up its charges by another lot of garbled extracts from Republican journals and the address of the committee which informed General Tyndale of his nomination by the Republican Convention. The *Age* has fairly earned a reputation which almost rivals that of the infamous publications of "Brick" Pomeroy, and by its course in this matter has cast itself without the pale of respectable journalism.

Hon. John Hickman, who will address the citizens of Philadelphia on the issues of the day in the Academy of Music this evening, is one of the ablest orators of the country. For many years identified with the Democratic party, he denounced at the outset the outrages perpetrated under its sanction by border ruffians in Kansas, and although he subsequently advocated the election of Buchanan in 1856, under the distinct understanding that freedom was to have fair play in the new Territories, he was one of the first, ablest, and boldest men in Congress to denounce the new Lecompton swindle. Under the old Democratic *régime* a man might be covered with a thousand infamous political and personal crimes without losing caste with his partisan associates, but if he uttered one bold word for freedom he was inevitably driven forth as an outcast; and John Hickman necessarily became a radical Republican. At all times earnest, he is frequently eloquent and always instructive as a public speaker.

General Tyndale has received an unexpected tribute from Andrew Johnson, the character of which will appear from the following note addressed to him by Secretary Schofield:—

War Department, Washington, Sept. 28, 1868.—Sir:—You are hereby informed that the President of the United has appointed you, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, a Major-General of Volunteers by brevet in the service of the United States, to rank as such from the 13th day of March, 1865.

J. M. Schofield, Secretary of War.

Our readers need not look for any mention of this in the Democratic journals. Their zeal is too intense, their devotion too earnest, their partisanship too rampant to permit them to notice this well-deserved compliment from a Democratic Administration. But the fact is before the people, and will be given due heed by them on Tuesday next, when Major-General Tyndale will be triumphantly elected Mayor of Philadelphia.

Every patriot will endorse the sentiment of General Schofield, the Secretary of War, that "the Union can be fully restored only by the men who put down the Rebellion." They understand the temper of the South thoroughly. They know who were true to the Union during the war, who are disposed to be loyal now, and who are anxious to organize a new rebellion. The practical sagacity and accurate knowledge of General Grant are worth more than the theories of scores of professional politicians. If any person in the world can establish order where chaos has reigned, and teach the rebellious spirits of Dixie that henceforth they must learn to be just, orderly, peaceful, and loyal, it is the hero who vanquished the armies of the Confederacy and drove the last nail into the coffin of the Democratic administration of Jefferson Davis.

It was a favorite custom of the Democracy in former times to endorse the motto of Decatur:—"Our country, may she always be right; but our country, right or wrong." If we apply this sentiment to the present position of public affairs, it evidently becomes the duty of every patriotic man to vote for Grant and Colfax. The war proved over and over again how bitterly the Rebels hated the North, and this feeling of antagonism is still cherished by the Rebel leaders who are acting at this moment with the Democratic party. The Southern friends of the Union are now all members of the Republican party, and the bulk of the Southern Democracy remain to-day as intensely hostile to the National Government and to loyal citizens as they were during the bloody years when they bore arms against Union soldiers, and starved Union prisoners in their vile dungeons.

The Philadelphia Twenty-two covered themselves with glory yesterday in the great international cricket match with the All-England Eleven. The game was barely won by the latter, and their captain confessed that the Philadelphians had given them a harder fight than they had before encountered in any section of the United States or Canada. As yet cricket has not become such an insufferable nuisance as base-ball, and we can therefore contemplate this flattering result with considerable satisfaction.

OBITUARY.

Joshua P. Blanchard.

The cause of peace has sustained a sad loss by the death of Joshua P. Blanchard, of Boston, the oldest apostle of peace in the United States, if not in the world. In connection with the Rev. Dr. Channing, he commenced writing against war, and subsequently materially aided in the formation of the American Peace Society, and became its Secretary, devoting all his time and considerable money to its interests. At the time of his death he was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Universal Peace Society. From the very first he has been an unwavering friend of the radical peace principle, holding that the New Testament in all cases, and unconditionally, prohibited coercion and civil war, as well as foreign; indeed, that the former was always far worse than the latter. Mr. Blanchard was about the earliest friend of the colored race, having opened a Sunday School for children about the year 1820. But while he saw slavery as an evil, he saw that the Bible made war a crime, the commission of which a mere evil did not justify. He was in favor of a peaceable and gradual abolition of slavery, with a reasonable compensation to slave-owners, as adopted by England in 1837.

As a consistent and sincere Christian, if equalled, he has not been excelled; in his long life of philanthropy and usefulness, of nearly ninety years, retaining to the last his mind in full vigor, and his interest in the Peace question undiminished.

—A negro boy in Tennessee devotes half his wages every month to the support of his former mistress, who has become very poor since the war, and is utterly unable to support herself.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Wednesday, Oct. 7.—The Flour Market is quiet, and only 600 barrels were taken by the home consumers in lots at $6@6 25 for superfine; $6 75@7 75 for extras; $8 50@9 25 for new spring wheat extra family; $9 25@9 50 for old spring wheat do. do.; $9 75@11 00 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12@13 50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $6@6 75. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is very little doing in Wheat, and prices are weak; sales of 1000 bushels good red at $2 20; and 600 bushels amber at $2 28. Rye is in better demand; sales of 2000 bushels Western at $1 60. Corn is without improvement; sales of 1500 bushels Western mixed at $1 22@1 23. Oats move slowly at former rates; sales of 1000 bushels at 71@73c. Barley is steady, with sales of 3000 bushels New York on secret terms. No change to notice in Malt.

Bark is steady, with sales of 20 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $45 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at $8@8 50 per 64 pounds. Timothy sells at $3 20@3 30. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2 80@2 85.

Provisions are dull and drooping. Pork sells at $30@30 50 for mess; and $25 for prime. Mess Beef commands $23@24 00 for Western city packed family. Whisky is selling at $1 45 per gallon, tax paid.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.*]

☞ JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE—FOR FOURTH SESSION.

The Introductory Address will be delivered by Professor J. AITKEN MEIGS, on MONDAY EVENING, 12th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock.

The regular series of Lectures will commence on the next day, TUESDAY, the 13th, at 10 A. M.

SAMUEL HENRY DICKSON, M. D., 10 7 wfsm4t Dean.

POLITICAL.

☞ JOHN HICKMAN,

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 7,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

At the special request of a large number of prominent Republicans of our city, this earnest and DISTINGUISHED STATESMAN will deliver an address on the questions involved in the present political contest, at the time and place named.

NONE SHOULD FAIL TO ATTEND.

Tickets free; to be had daily at the Academy, between the hours of 10 and 12; also at the office of the *Press*, Seventh street, below Chesnut; office of the *Morning Post*, Seventh street, above Chesnut; Callender's, corner of Third and Walnut; Needles', corner of Twelfth and Race; National Union Club, No. 1105 Chesnut street, and at the Union League. 10 3 4t*

Seats reserved for ladies.

UNION LEAGUE MEETINGS

AT

CONCERT HALL.

HON. LYMAN TREMAIN,

OF NEW YORK, AND

BAYARD TAYLOR, ESQ.,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

WILL ADDRESS OUR FELLOW-CITIZENS

ON THURSDAY EVENING, 8th Instant,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK. [10 7 2t

THE LADIES ARE ESPECIALLY INVITED.

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

ORDER No. 15.

I. The Club will assemble and form on THURSDAY, October 8, 1868, at North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, at 6:30 o'clock P. M., to attend the GRAND DEMONSTRATION at Jenkintown, Pa.

The train will leave the Depot at 7 o'clock precisely.

II. Tickets for the round trip Twenty-five Cents to be had at Headquarters after 3 P. M. of Thursday, 8th inst.

III. Torches will be furnished at the Depot.

By order of

BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR, Chief Marshal.

Ezra Lukens, Henry Todd, } Assistant Marshals. 10 6 3t

CAMPAIGN GARMENTS.

SING AWAY, NOW! GOOD FELLOWS! SOME BODY RAISE THE TUNE!

Hurrah for Grant, and Seymour, too,
For Colfax, and for Blair!
Hurrah for Coats and Pantaloons
For decent folks to wear!
Hurrah for every honest man
That means to cast his vote!
But, oh! it's such a prudent plan,
To wear a good, thick coat!

What jolly times we're having now,
Throughout this whole campaign!
We never had the like before,
And never may again.
Hurrah! for splendid clothes we buy
For men and boys and all!
Hurrah! for garments sold so low
At the Great Brown-Stone Hall!

Chorus for each verse. (Sing with all your might.)

Oh! ROCKHILL & WILSON are the men!
Told you so; and tell you so again!
That's the place for clothes so nice, boys!
That the place for lowest price, boys!
GREAT BROWN CLOTHING HALL'S the place:
Clothes for all the human race.
That's the place for splendid clothes, boys!
ROCKHILL & WILSON are the men!

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

GREAT BROWN-STONE HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

6 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Office of the People's Fire Insurance Co.,

237 and 239 DOCK Street,

Philadelphia, October 1, 1867.

A subscription book to increase the capital stock of the People's Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, approved the 15th of March, 1859, has been opened this day at the office of the Company, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street, Philadelphia, and those interested in the progress of home insurance are respectfully invited to subscribe.

The People's Insurance Company, which has been in actual existence for the transaction of business during the last three years, has, under the management of Mr. G. Paul, its present President, already succeeded in the establishment of a fine, well-paying home business, and nothing is needed but a larger capital to make the Company a first-class one. Mr. Paul has an experience of fifteen years in this and other States of the Union in the fire insurance business, and adding thereto the handsome business already established by the People's Insurance Company, it may safely be stated that it will be an excellent investment for subscribers to the stock, especially as a number of reliable home fire insurance companies are badly needed in this State, business being ready for them in abundance.

G. PAUL, President.

F. Hagmeyer, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

GENERAL OPENING

IN THE

FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS

AT THE

"BEE HIVE"

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

Have now open full and complete lines of New and Attractive Goods in the following Departments, to which they invite the attention of

CASH BUYERS,

BOTH WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Wholesale Buyers,

Country Dealers, Buyers for Charitable Institutions, Hotels, etc. will find the most enlarged liberality in the scale of prices adopted for their use.

Country Storekeepers

Will find an opportunity of "SORTING UP" their Stocks and buying a SINGLE DRESS PATTERN AT WHOLE PIECE PRICES.

IN THE HOSIERY AND GLOVE DEPARTMENT

We shall offer English, French, and German Hosiery, in Cotton, Merino, etc. etc., for Ladies, Gents, and Children; Merino Underclothing of every description; English and French Tarian Hosiery; Ladies', Gents' and Children's Gloves of all kinds. Job lots of these Goods constantly offering.

OPENING OF CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS AND WALKING SUITS

WILL TAKE PLACE ON TUESDAY, OCT. 6.

THE LACE EMBROIDERY AND FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT

Will include Real and Imitation Laces and Insertions of all kinds; Points Applique, Valenciennes, Cluny and Thread Collars; sets Handkerchiefs, Barbes, and Coiffures; Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, Cambric Edgings and Insertions, Muslin Edgings and Insertions; new styles Linen Collars and Cuffs; new styles Embroidered Linen and Cambric sets, Collars and Cuffs; Hemstitched Linen, Lawn and Cambric Handkerchiefs; Embroidered Handkerchiefs from 50c. to $10; Misses' Plain and Embroidered Handkerchiefs; Boys' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs; Gents' Plain Colored Bordered and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; Veil Barèges in Grenadine and Tissue; Silk Ties and Scarfs in all colors; Half Mourning Sets and Collars; Mourning Handkerchiefs; Ruffings of all kinds; 4-4, 8-4, 12-4 Silk Illusions. Illusion Sleeves, Habits and Waists.

Linen Collars and Cuffs slightly soiled, closing out at less than half price. Collars 50c., Cuffs 10c.—12½ pair.

OPENING OF CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, AND SUITS

WILL TAKE PLACE ON TUESDAY, OCT. 6.

CLOAK AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.

In this department will be found Trimmings, Fringes, Ornaments and Buttons for Cloaks, Dresses and Suits; Fringes and Trimmings made to order; Dress Braids in all colors and shades, 10c. the piece of six yards.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Will be found complete in all its varieties. Chameleon Serges, Roubaix Poplins, Panama Cloths, Striped Serges, Poplins d'Ecosse, Velours Russe and Ottoman, Poplin Romain, Alpacas, Mohairs, Oxonians, etc. etc.; an exquisite assortment in prices ranging from 37½c. to $3 50 per yard.

THE "DUCHESSE" AND "LA BELLE" SKIRTS

ARE SPECIALTIES IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

MOURNING GOODS DEPARTMENT,

Including Russett Cloths, Broche Serges, Chene Oxonians, Silk and Wool Ottomans, Irish and French Poplins, Bombazines, Biarritz, Alpacas, Mohairs, Merinos, Crape and Australian Cloths; Grey Mixed Goods, etc. etc.; also English Crapes in 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 widths; Crape Veils, Collars, and Sets, etc.

OPENING OF CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, AND SUITS

WILL TAKE PLACE ON TUESDAY, OCT. 6.

SILK DEPARTMENT

Will embrace the products of the following eminent manufacturers:—Bonnet & Cie Guinet & Cie Ponson, Bellon, Paulie et Condurrie, and others. All the desirable makes Gros Grains, Taffetas Parisienne, Gros de Paris, Cachemire Sublime, etc., from $2 to $7 50, will be found represented, including, also, Colored Taffetas and Poult de Soies. Chameleon Glaces, Fall Colors in Chenes, Stripes, etc. etc.

OPENING OF CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, AND SUITS

WILL TAKE PLACE ON TUESDAY, OCT. 6.

LINEN AND HOUSE-KEEPING DEPARTMENT.

Will be found to be an attractive feature, covering every requirement of the domestic household. Extra Heavy 8-4 and 9-4 Double Barnsley Damasks from $1 25; 7-4 and 8-4 all Linen Damasks from 75c.; 5-8x5-8 all Linen Napkins, from the best bleacheries, $1 50 to $10 per dozen; elegant Exhibition Pattern Sets; Cloth Napkins and Doyliles, Brown's renowned manufacture, up to $50 a set. All the leading manufactures of Ireland, England, France, and Germany are represented in their Sheeting and Shirting Linens, Pillow Linens, Bucks, Towels, Towellings, etc. etc. Domestic Cottons, Shirtings, and Sheetings, 4-4 Williamsville, Wamsutta, New York Mills, and other celebrated makes, retailing at wholesale prices. Blankets and Quilts in the most attractive makes, at prices in the interest of the buyers. Heavy Domestic Ribbed and Honeycomb Quilts, Bates' pattern, $1 50 and $3, usually sold at $3 and $3 50; Marseilles and other imported Quilts, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4, in white, buff, pink, and blue, with Toilets to match, all at favorable prices.

OPENING OF CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, AND SUITS

WILL TAKE PLACE ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6.

SHAWL AND FUR DEPARTMENT.

An elegant assemblage of these fashionable coverings, from the common "Paisley," Long and Square, to the most recherche productions of the Looms of Paisley, Edinburgh, Norwich, Paris, Nismes, etc. We have recently opened about 300 Long and Square Shawls, the manufacture of the renowned "Rennequin," purchased under circumstances more than usually favorable, which we are enabled to sell at less than gold prices for currency. This is equal to one-third less than value.

OUR FUR DEPARTMENT, now in progress of manufacture, will, in due time, be found worthy of the attention of buyers. The same standard of equity in prices and representation of these comparatively little-known articles of Ladies' Costume will be paramount, with us as heretofore.

CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS.

For Ladies desiring to have their own and Children's Over-garments made under their own supervision, we shall offer an elegant collection of fashionable CLOAKINGS, embracing all the European novelties, for sale by the yard.

OPENING OF CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, AND SUITS

WILL TAKE PLACE ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

THE "BEE-HIVE,"

No. 920 CHESNUT Street,

9 30 w PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

HOSIERY AND GLOVE DEPARTMENT

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner EIGHTH and MARKET

PHILADELPHIA.

HOSIERY,

GLOVES, and

UNDERWEAR.

Direct from American and European manufacturers.

MERINO UNDERWEAR FOR GENTS.
MERINO UNDERWEAR FOR YOUTHS.
MERINO UNDERWEAR FOR INFANTS.
MERINO UNDERWEAR FOR MISSES.
MERINO UNDERWEAR FOR LADIES.
MERINO HOSE FOR LADIES.
MERINO HOSE FOR MISSES.
MERINO HOSE FOR YOUTHS.
MERINO HOSE FOR INFANTS.
MERINO HOSE FOR GENTS.
ALL-WOOL SHIRTS, WHITE, FOR GENTS.
ALL-WOOL SHIRTS, SCARLET, FOR GENTS.
ALL-WOOL SHIRTS, GREY MIXED.
ALL-WOOL SHIRTS, BLUE MIXED.

All the above, of superior qualities, for sale.

We aim to keep the best line of these Goods to be found in the city, and prices at the bottom of the market.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,

1t PHILADELPHIA.

NEW AND FASHIONBLE GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Are now prepared to exhibit a full line of the following DESIRABLE GOODS, and at the very lowest prices:—

NEW FANCY SILKS,
SPLENDID QUALITY COLORED SILKS,
SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS,
CHAMELEON POPLINS AND SERGES,
"PIA'S" IRISH POPLINS,
FRENCH SILK POPLINS,
HEAVY CORDED POPLINS,

With a great variety of NEW FABRICS for LADIES' HOUSE DRESSES AND WALKING SUITS.

BEST SILK CLOAK VELVETS,
SILK PLUSHES,
SILK FINISH VELVETEENS,

BLACK AND COLORED SATINS FOR TRIMMINGS.

N. B.—Ladies can have their dresses made to order at the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable styles. 10 5 mwa3t

TO PROPRIETORS OF

HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES,

AND

SHIPPING.

We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.

All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

1868.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY

Would respectfully present his claims for a share of public patronage by offering the following inducements, viz.:—

An Attractive Stock.

A Splendid Assortment.

Prices Put Down to the Lowest Notch.

SPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED TO

Paisley Shawls.

Broche Shawls.

Silks and Dress Goods.

Blankets and Flannels.

Cloths and Cassimeres.

LINENS, QUILTS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, SKIRTS, CORSETS, ETC. ETC.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,

9 26 3m 8p PHILADELPHIA.

CARD TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

We have established a Department for the convenience of COUNTRY MERCHANTS who do not wish to buy whole pieces of fine goods.

We will cut FINE SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LINEN GOODS, CLOTHS, and CASSIMERES in such quantities as will best suit their sales, and convenience, at the regular wholesale rates.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,

9 24 6m PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 6 1 tf

CHICKERING Grand, Square, and Upright PIANOS, DUTTON'S, 9 10 1m4p No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, 8 20 3m4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 22

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3p

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7, 1868.—If you will take the trouble to examine the names which the two rival political parties in this city have placed on their respective electoral tickets, it will not take you long to determine which represent the men who have done the most in furthering our metropolitan interests. The Grant electors are Marshall O. Roberts, Samuel S. Wyckoff, Moses H. Grinnell, Charles S. Spencer, Alexander T. Stewart, Frederick Schuetz, and Hooper C. Van Noorst. The Seymour electors are Henry W. Slocum, Joseph Dowling, Oswald Ottendorfer, Emanuel B. Hart, Charles E. Loew, James M. Sweeny, and Edward Jones. The burdens of taxation and American shipping are the burdens which the Seymourites are croaking so dismal a refrain about; yet what man can they point to, still less uphold, as a representative of their characteristics, who has exercised a greater influence over the interests of shipping, commerce, and navigation than Moses H. Grinnell and Marshall O. Roberts, or paid more enormous taxes than Alexander T. Stewart? We have probably between thirty and forty thousand less voters for Grant than for Seymour in this city, and yet I scarcely think these two electoral tickets will bear comparison one with another.

Mr. Beecher has been preaching one of his healthy sermons to working people in the new Bethel Mission Chapel, of Brooklyn. You have heard of the late edition of "Robinson Crusoe," printed all in words of one syllable. So with Mr. Beecher's sermon to the working people It was one of his fervid Plymouth discourses, with all the big words taken out. Courage, simplicity, straightforwardness, manliness, the calm of pure and independent thought, the don't-be-afraidism of religious freedom, were the characteristics that primarily shone forth on that occasion.

It is useless to deny that the event that was yesterday morning talked about at many a breakfast table, and in many a boudoir, was the first appearance, Monday night, at the Theatre Francaise, of Madame Rose Bell as "La Grande Duchesse" and M. Carrier as "Fritz." The new house was quite as crowded as the old one was this time last year. By 8 o'clock every seat was occupied, so that the new season was inaugurated with rare punctuality. The interior looks as new as though the entire building had been razed and a new one built. The stage is broader and advances further into the parquette. And how about M'me Rose Bell? Her "Grand Duchesse" is as unlike Madame Tostee's as it is possible for the same *role* to be when played by two different artistes. People who had seen the versatile and beautiful Lady Hamilton act "Lady Macbeth" in private theatricals, used to say that Mrs. Siddons was not unapproachable in this part. I don't know what young New York will say about this rival "Duchess." It is prepared to be delighted for a little while with anything new. Madame Rose Bell is new. So are Mad'lle Fontanel and Carrier. The new "Duchess" is more stately and less rollicking than the former one. She also has finer teeth; and good teeth, where the mouth is so incessantly open as that of a cantatrice, embellish even homely features, which Madame Rose Bell's are not.

Let me say a few words about Wood's Museum. The Lord's Supper, imitated in wax-work there, is the most profanely ludicrous thing ever presented to a public. The figure of Christ is made to move its head incessantly up and down, and from side to side, while the disciples operate in various ways with their respective forefingers, as though inviting attention to the various delicacies spread upon the table. I wished Mrs. Jarley had been by to explain it. These delicacies consist of oranges, apples, and pears, on pewter plates, a piece of beefsteak, not unlike a porter-house, and a codfish on a pewter platter. Altogether, the "Last Supper" is an instructive illustration for Sunday-School classes. The baby-woman is an extremely mammiferous child, aged three years and one month (so her mother says, and *she* ought to know), who toddles around in a blue silk dress with train, and crimson front, cries for her "mom," and sells bouquets. Said "mom" is an intelligent and agreeable-looking woman, dark-eyed, and aged about forty. The Albino children are not on hand. The last time I saw one of them she poked me in the back and exclaimed, "Give me five cents, you!"

Lydia Thompson's beauty I have praised. I cannot praise her acting or her sweet temper. The other night, during her song of "Taffy was a Welshman, Taffy was a thief," Miss Lisa Weber, who supports her, and sang second, made such suitable gestures and grimaces that the attention of the entire house was withdrawn from the "star" and centred, with roars of laughter and tumultuous applause, upon Miss Weber. An encore was unanimously demanded, and once more the applause was withdrawn from its assumed object, and lavished upon the contralto, who acted the song to perfection. A second time an *encore* was demanded; but this time Miss Thompson's flushed face (which made her look all the more lovely), and a certain nameless air of "pent-upedness," proved to the whole house that she was not in the best possible humor; and during the third repetition of the song, the *secunda donna*, good-naturally and forbearingly, kept her hands behind her back, and refrained from those inimitable flourishes and grimaces which had brought the house down twice before.

Nothing is yet heard of Brougham's new theatre. It will open soon, I presume, and attract largely. A new Brougham sweeps clean, you know. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Marie Antoinette" at the Walnut.

Mrs. Lander has added another important character to her *repertoire*, and her personation of "Marie Antoinette" will be witnessed with interest by those who have admired her 'Elizabeth" and "Mary Stuart." The tragedy, which was produced for the first time at the Walnut on Monday evening, follows the original work of Giacometti, in which Ristori appeared last winter, with tolerable closeness. The seven acts of the Italian dramatist, however, are with excellent judgment, reduced to five, and without the loss of much that might not readily be dispensed with, while the play gains in strength and concentration of interest by the curtailment. Some important changes have also been made in the general arrangement, and these are, we think, for the most part improvements. The scene in the shop of the Mayor of Varennes, where the "King" and "Queen" are detained in their attempted flight, which has been added by the author of Mrs. Lander's version, is a good one, and it gives a variety to the incidents which was needed. The great fault of Giacometti's play was its prolixity, seven acts of soul-narrowing tragedy being more than ordinary play-goers could stand, except semi-occasionally and under extraordinary circumstances. The play now being performed at the Walnut needs trimming down considerably to reduce it to the proper dimensions for acting purposes, and in a number of places in each of the acts the dialogue might be cut with advantage. The experience gained by actual performance, however, will soon suggest how the play can be benefited by curtailment, and in the first representations a little superfluous verbiage is to be expected and is excusable.

Mrs. Lander's "Marie Antoinette" is a refined artistic piece of acting, but as a whole we scarcely think it equal in finish and concentration of power to her "Elizabeth" or "Mary Stuart." In the early scenes she is too deliberate and constrained, and there is a want of vivacity and spontaneity. As the gloom of the tragedy deepens, however, the actress rises with the subject, and the scenes where genuine tragic power and intensity are required are given in a style that is worthy of the highest commendation. It should be remembered that this is an entirely new *role* with Mrs. Lander, and it is scarcely to be expected that she can render it at first with the same effect that she does those to which she is more accustomed. When she becomes better acquainted with it, and has had time to test its weak as well as its strong points, she will doubtless be able to perform it with more ease to herself and with more satisfaction to her audience. The part is a difficult one, and one that requires the highest order of ability. Last winter Mrs. Bowers, an actress of no mean order of talent, attempted it, and achieved only a comparative success, and Mrs. Lander's personation is undoubtedly one that no other lady on the American stage can equal.

Mr. J. H. Taylor's representation of "Louis XVI" is good in many respects, but he is entirely too declamatory, and he spoils some very fair acting by his unnecessary vehemence. Mr. Taylor does not perform the part as well as Mr. McManus did at the Chesnut last season, not to mention Signor Bozzo of Ristori's troupe, and he would be more likely to improve if he would imitate Mrs. Lander's example in restraining his energies at first. Mr. George Becks, as the "Duke of Lauzun," acts with much care and discretion, and Mr. Walcot sustains the *role* of the "Marquis de Lafayette" in a capable manner, although his attitudes are not always natural or graceful, and he bends his legs unnecessarily at times instead of standing firm and erect, as if perfectly at ease. In the second act, too, the powdered wig and queue are changed for the flowing black curls of the Republican rather suddenly, suggesting the idea that "Lafayette" has been on a visit to his hair-dresser during the interval between his appearances in the first and last portions of the act, instead of being engaged in attempting to pacify the mob who are marching on Versailles.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH the vivacious Lotta will repeat her personation of "Little Nell" and the "Marchioness" this evening.

AT THE WALNUT Mrs. Lander will appear as "Marie Antoinette," in Miss Reed's tragedy, this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT Bouclicault's drama of *Foul Play* will be performed this evening by Mr. D. H. Harkins and his New York combination company.

AT THE AMERICAN the new ballet of the *Grand Duchess* has made a hit. It has been put upon the stage in handsome style.

AT HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE the burlesque of the *Grand Duchess of Gerolstein* is running successfully. Joe Emmett will appear this evening as the Dutch "Captain Jenks."

CARL SENTZ'S MATINEES, by his popular orchestra, will begin in Musical Fund Hall on Saturday afternoon, the 17th inst., and be continued every week. The subscription to the whole series of thirty being but $5, is inducing many to buy season tickets.

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Sept. 27.

The Great Uprising in Spain—Revolutionary Manifestos—Minister Johnson's Recent Speeches—General News.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By an arrival at New York yesterday, we have European advices to the 27th ultimo.

SPAIN.

Progress of the Revolution.

Telegrams from Paris of the 26th of September, the latest mail date, report the progress of the Spanish revolution thus:—The *Moniteur* of this morning contains the following news from Spain, dated the 23d instant, received via Barcelona:—

Tranquillity has not been disturbed at Barcelona, owing to the precautions taken by the authorities. Some arrests have been made, without, however, provoking any disturbance. Marshal Pizala had arrived at Saragossa.

The interior of Catalonia is quiet, but a certain revolutionary spirit is reported in the province of Saragossa.

Santander fell into the hands of the insurgents on the 21st instant. The telegraph wires were cut and the railway torn up, in order to delay the arrival of troops, whose approach from Valladolid was announced. The civic and rural guards and carabineers, with their commander, together with two companies of infantry, who had refused to join the insurrectionary movement, went from Santander to meet the royal troops and effected a junction with the forces under General Calouge, who, after a stubborn resistance, reoccupied Santander on the 24th instant.

A telegram from Cadiz, by way of Lisbon, states that General Prim and Marshal Serrano together with other leaders of the insurrection, had been at Cadiz ever since the 19th inst. According to later news General Pavia was on the march to encounter them, but the result of the operations was not yet known.

The *Siecle* of to-day announces that the squadron of the insurgents is now conveying General Prim, with a *corps d'armee*, comprising 20,000 muskets, to Barcelona.

Communication on the Northern Railway of Spain is stopped.

Isabella Receives the News.

The news, says the *Gazette de France*, September 22, reached the Queen at San Sebastian on the evening of the 18th, and was soon spread through the town; the inhabitants were observed to hasten to remove the flags and streamers with which their houses had been decked.

On the following day the colors which had hung from the windows were very rare. As soon as Queen Isabella was informed of those events she convoked the Ministers in a council, and their deliberations lasted until 4 in the morning Before the opening of the proceedings the Queen had said to M. Gonzales Bravo:—"In the present circumstances I require a General."

That remark was equivalent to asking him to give in his resignation. He understood it as such, and the Ministers appear to have immediately occupied themselves with the choice of their successors. Indeed, at 1 o'clock they sent to the palace for Marshal Concha, Marquis de la Havana, on behalf of the Queen, to ask him to form a Cabinet. The General accepted the charge, but on condition that certain persons, especially M. Marfori, chief major-domo, should be removed from the palace.

On the morning of the 19th the Marquis left for Madrid with M. Balda, who had resigned the Department of Marine. Before his departure the Ministers who retained their portfolios until the new Administration should be formed, decreed the state of siege, and placed the whole Peninsula under martial law.

French Assault on the Bourbons, the Queen, and the Priests.

From the Paris Siecle, Sept 24.

Where now is Sister Patrocinio? Of what use has been the fact of the Pope's sending to Isabella the golden rose, the emblem of virtue? What! Spain is Catholic; she has one hundred thousand monks, bishops, and priests innumerable, and revolution penetrates there as in heretic countries. The fact is incredible, and the Queen did not at first believe it; but the intelligence arrived more and more alarming, and the reality forced itself to be at last credited.

In these supreme moments crowned heads become flexible as reeds. Her Majesty, so haughty and so impetuous, is now softened, and willingly or unwillingly agrees to act. The ministry must be changed, she is told, and at once she charges Marshal Concha to form a new Cabinet. It is in that way that occasions in *extremis* always commence. The programme of the revolution is perfectly clear; it proclaims the deposition of the Bourbon dynasty, and thus utterly destroys the hopes of Don Carlos as well as those of the Infanta Maria Louisa, good and honest relatives who ardently covet the succession of Isabella, and would ask for nothing better than to fish up a crown out of troubled waters. Afterwards a provisional government is to be substituted and a constituent assembly convoked, which should decide finally on the destinies of Spain. This scheme is a prudent one; and we hope that all sensible men, all good citizens on the other side of the Pyrenees who love their country will support it. It is the doctrine of the Spanish revolution, of the national sovereignty, and we repeat that if it is not executed to-day it will be to-morrow. The force of things is what proclaims and wills it, not we.

The Peninsula has two great faults:—First, the monks, an intolerant clergy, who carefully cherish ignorance, fanaticism, and the most ridiculous superstitions; second, an unbridled soldiery without any counterpoise. These must absolutely be cured or the patient will die. But nations do not expire with their own consent. As to the Bourbon monarchy, it is struck to the heart, and we sincerely hope that the present movement will rid the Peninsula of it. This first step will be decisive. The principal obstacle will be overthrown. The reaction of which the centre is at Rome had three headquarters—Vienna, Naples, and Madrid. The first has burst its bonds, the second threw itself into the arms of Garibaldi, and the third is now going to emancipate itself from its long slavery.

The Future Government.

In the Paris correspondence of the London *Times*, September 24, we find the following:—

Failing any likely and popular candidate for the throne that is expected presently to be empty, the directors of the revolution propose an appeal to the nation, and the election of a constituent Cortes to deliberate as to the nature and formation of the new government. M. de Girardin, who is always ready with advice, even to those who neither seek it nor would value it, suggests that Spain should take a hint from an amendment proposed in the French National Assembly on the 7th of October, 1848, by M. Grevy, to the effect that the Assembly should delegate the executive power to a citizen who should receive the title of President of the Council of Ministers, and who should be elected for an unlimited time, but should be always liable to be deposed by another vote of the Chamber. Had the Grevy amendment, he says, been adopted, France would have enjoyed all the advantages of a constitutional government, without the superfluity of royalty or of a President of the republic. He advises the chiefs of the present revolution, should it succeed, to convoke the ordinary Cortes, and let them elect, by secret voting and by the majority of suffrages, a President of the Council of Ministers.

ENGLAND.

Minister Johnson at Leeds.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Minister from the United States to the Court of St. James, having visited Lord Houghton at his seat, Frystone Hall, near Ferryoridge, paid a visit to Leeds, and as his intention had become known, the corporate authorities determined to receive him in a manner befitting his position as the representative of the United States. They were received by the corporation in the Council Chamber, and the Mayor then read an address to the honorable gentleman.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, in reply, said the reference to himself had been realized, as to his happiness in this country, ever since he had landed on these shores of England. America and England were, in fact, one country. Their dispositions were the same; their political institutions were the same; their religions were the same; and, above all, as the means by which the two countries were bound together, their language was the same. (Cheers.)

That language, wherever spoken, whether by Englishmen or Americans, created at once a feeling of brotherhood; and speaking from personal experience he felt at once that although in a foreign land he was not a stranger. The shake of the hand reminded him of home. (Applause.) The thoughts of the two countries were similar in all respects, and they reminded him of his own home, for he found here the same sentiments of political liberty prevailing as there were in his own country. There were but few differences now existing between England and America, and these were of an unimportant character, unimportant because they did not in the slightest degree tarnish the honor of either nation. In these little differences his Government would do nothing to affect its own reputation, and he was equally satisfied that England would do nothing to tarnish her reputation.

Irish Opinion of Minister Johnson's Pledges.

The Cork *Herald*, September 26, remarks:—The septuagenarian ambassador America has sent to England is busy day after day in making a fool of himself. He told his audience in Leeds the other night that England and America were the same in religion and institutions, and in fact one country, and that his reception in England would satisfy Americans that peace between England and the United States would endure forever. After this pronouncement on the part of her minister America had better cancel the history and the Constitution she teaches in her common schools, and at once order a series of tracts for their use, in which monarchical government, a heavy civil list, an aristocracy of hereditary drones, an alliance between Church and State, a bloated army and navy, the exclusion of citizens from the right to carry arms, the drain of absenteeism, and a rent-paying system of land tenure will be set forth as the institutions of the country which Washington and his companions, aided by a liberty-loving people, rescued from English thraldom.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR BLIND WOMEN.—Amidst the many excellent charitable institutions in our city, the need has long been felt for a home where blind women might secure useful employment and comfortable shelter. After leaving the Asylum and going out into the world destitute and homeless, they are exposed almost inevitably to danger and want, unless cared for by a kind and generous Christian charity. In consequence of this necessity the Industrial Home for Blind Women was established in this city last spring, and is located for the present at No. 1817 Lombard street. But this house has been found entirely inadequate to meet the necessities of the case, so that the managers are compelled to secure, if possible, a larger and more convenient building. So far as this good work of charity has been made known it has met with a most favorable response, and already many generous contributions have been made towards it.

It is proposed also to hold a Fair in its behalf on the 18th of November, in the hall northeast corner Eighteenth and Chesnut streets, and the managers make their appeal with earnestness, and yet with confidence, to the generous sympathy and aid of a community in which they rejoice to know are many upon whom "the blessing of him who was ready to perish" has often come, and who, in addition to all other good that they have done, are ready, they doubt not, to be "eyes to the blind." Contributions in money or in useful and fancy articles may be sent to any of the following managers:—Miss O'Neill, No. 1408 South Penn Square; Mrs. J. M. Crowell, No. 7 West Penn Square; Miss F. Stevenson, No. 2127 Spring Garden street; Miss V. G. Washington, No. 1636 Walnut street; Miss Fannie Knowles, No. 126 N. Eighteenth street; Miss Ellen Parrish, No. 1305 Arch street; Miss Sager, No. 934 Arch stree; Mrs. West, No. 902 Clinton street; Mrs. Gutekunst, No. 712 Arch street. Donations for the refreshment table may be sent to Mrs. Spackman, No. 1913 Parrish street; Mrs. L. Knowles, No. 126 N. Eighteenth street; or to Mrs. G. M. Liebert, No. 2125 Spring Garden street.

THE REV. WILLIAM MORLEY PUNSHON.—This great English orator and preacher is announced for the Academy of Music on the 16th and 19th of the present month. The subjects of his lectures will be—"Daniel in Babylon" and "Florence and her Memories."

This gentleman has a wide spread fame as a lecturer, and has gained great popularity by his many benevolent acts, devoting a great portion of his proceeds to charitable objects. In New York and other cities the demand for tickets was so great that they sold for a high premium. We would, therefore, advise our readers to secure them early. The sale of tickets commenced yesterday at the M. E. Bookstore, No. 1019 Arch street. The prices are as follows:—

Reserved seats in Parquette and Parquette Circle, $1·50; all other parts of the house, including the stage, $1. Seats may be secured in the Balcony and Family Circle without extra charge.

Persons living out of the city may secure tickets by sending the price thereof to William C. Bupes, care of the M. E. Book Rooms, No. 1018 Arch street, Philadelphia.

The proceeds of these lectures are to be devoted to the joint benefit of the Ladies' and Pastors' Christian Mission, and to the Mutual Aid Societies, two worthy charities.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

James A. Watson, the Professional Voucher, Confesses, under Oath, that he is a Wholesale Perjurer.

The following affidavit was made before Alderman Robert Thomas, this morning, by James A. Watson, the noted professional naturalization voucher. It speaks for itself:—

James A. Watson, a resident of Germantown, in the twenty-second ward of the city of Philadelphia, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he did go to the city of Philadelphia, along with a number of persons, to be naturalized this fall, among whom was John Kiernan, an Irishman by birth; that he knows he knew said Kiernan for five years, and so of several other persons; that said statement and oath were false; that he does not know when Kiernan came to this country; that he has not known said Kiernan over two years; that he also vouched for sundry persons from Montgomery county, none of whom he knows; that he was told to go ahead by Henry R. Coggshall and Morris K. Pierce, that they told me (Watson) that I would come out all right; he (Coggshall) told me that the Democratic party would see me all right; I knew I was doing wrong, but did not think I could be caught; I vouched for seven or eight from Montgomery county; they gave me dollar apiece for vouching for them; I was in Trimbell's Hotel, at the railroad depot Germantown, when a party of men from Montgomery county came in; I did not know any of them; C. Mason Hoeker asked me to vouch for them; I said I would; Mr Pierce handed me five dollars for vouching for them.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of October, 1868. (Signed) JAMES WATSON.

ROBERT THOMAS, Alderman.

Watson had a hearing before Recorder Givin this morning, and was committed for a further hearing at 12 o'clock to-morrow. The bail for Watson, on the charge for which he was held a few days since, called on the Recorder and desired to surrender him to the authorities. Watson's friends are using every endeavor to have him released again on bail from the Central Station, where he now is.

Another Democrat Brought to Grief.

Thomas Condon, a Democrat of the Twenty-second ward, was arraigned before Recorder Given this morning, charged with perjury and conspiring to violate the election laws.

Peter Harrington, being duly sworn, testified as follows:—I arrested Condon, who said he was twenty-six years of age, and had come to this country five and a half years since (naturalization paper produced); I took that paper from him; he said it was his naturalization paper.

General Louis Wagner testified that the defendant told him he had been naturalized as a minor, and had come to this country five and a half years ago, and is now twenty-six years of age.

Charles R. Roberts sworn—Corroborated the testimony of General Wagner.

The Recorder asked the prisoner if he had aught to say, and he admitted the truth of the testimony, the papers being minor papers, which require the person to be in this country when he is under eighteen years of age.

The Recorder committed him.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Annual Session of the Philadelphia Baptist Association.

Yesterday afternoon the one hundred and sixty-first annual session of the Philadelphia Baptist Association was commenced in the Cavalry Church, Fifth street, below Carpenter.

Rev. George A. Peltz was chosen Moderator *pro tem.*, and Horatio Gates Jones Secretary. An evening session was held, during which the claims of benevolent societies were discussed. The following committee were appointed:—

Digest of Letters.—Rev. J. H. Peters, C. Pavey, Thomas A. Gill, L. P. Hornberger, I. P. Stidham.

Circular Letter.—Revs. E. W. Dickerson, D. D., G. T. C. Hanna, J. B. Williams, and G. W. Fellwell.

New Churches.—Revs. Thomas Winter, D. D., J. H. Castle, D. D., W. Cathcart, Thomas U. Walter, James Walter.

The following hours were then fixed for the various sessions:—From 9½ A. M. to 12½ P. M., 2½ to 5½ P. M. and 7½ P. M., to adjourn at pleasure.

THIS MORNING'S PROCEEDINGS.

At 10 o'clock this morning the Convention reassembled, Rev. George A. Peltz in the chair. The early part of the session was devoted to reading letters from the different churches, from which the following statistics were gleaned:—

Oak Street Church.—Received by baptism, 4; letter, 8; experience and restoration, 8; increase 12; present number, 143; volumes in library, 250.

Glen Run Church.—Present number of members, 214; number of schools, 1; scholars, 60; teachers 10; volumes in library, 200.

Chestnut Hill Church.—Present number, 206; number of schools, 1; teachers, 13; volumes in library, 425.

Upper Bethel Church.—Present number, 101; number of schools, 1; scholars, 70.

Second Church.—Present number, 62; number of schools, 1; scholars, 100; volumes in library, 150.

Eleventh Church.—Present number, 375; number of schools, 2; scholars, 285; volumes in the library, 920.

Nineteenth-street Church.—Present number, 755; schools, 1; scholars 180.

Ballgomingo Church.—Present number, 109; schools, 2; scholars, 200; volumes in library 500.

Calvary Church.—Present number, 313; school, 1; scholars, 210; volumes in library, 831.

Passyunk Church.—Present number, 43; school, 1; scholars, 100; volumes in library, 275.

Beakleyville Church.—Present number, 55; schools, 2; scholars, 85; volumes in library, 100.

Carmarren Church.—Present number, 20; school, 1; scholars, 138; volumes in library, 300.

Broad Street Church.—Present number, 523; schools, 1; scholars, 521; volumes in library, 1800.

Poussville Church.—Present number, 180; school, 1; scholars, 150; volumes in library, 600.

First German Church.—Present number, 198; schools, 3; scholars, 350.

Point Pleasant Church.—Present number, 192; schools, 4; scholars, 300.

Dover Baptist Church.—Present number, 167; schools, 6; scholars 300.

The Rev. G. W. Anderson, D. D., then delivered the doctrinal sermon, taking as his text Romans vi, 11.

On its conclusion the Association adjourned until half past 2 o'clock this afternoon.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Last night John Ludwig, residing in the neighborhood of Second and Venango streets, went to his boarding-house in an intoxicated state, and created a disturbance by abusing the daughter of the landlord. The old gentleman thereupon ordered him out of the house, when John turned on him and beat him. Alderman Neill held him in $600 bail to answer.

Peter Brexel last night attacked some young men returning from a Republican meeting in Bridesburg. He was arrested, and held in $600 bail by Alderman Neill.

INTERFERING WITH THE ASSESSORS.—Patrick Campbell, a Democrat, was arrested at Nineteenth and Hamilton streets for interfering with the assessment in the Fifteenth ward. On Friday last he got in the line at the assessment office, and when one of his friends would come up he would give him his place, and going down the line push his way in again, and continued this till he had placed nearly a dozen persons in line. Alderman Massey held him in $1000 bail to answer.

FLAG TORN.—The Democratic flag at the corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets was torn last night by a Chesnut street car. The sign on the top of the car caught in the canvass at the bottom of the flag, and tore off the names of Seymour and Blair, leaving the word "victory" remaining, which presented a remarkably strange appearance.

CORONER WANTED.—Mary Shem, residing at No. 604 Brook street, in the Seventh District, died very suddenly this morning. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

PROBABLE INFANTICIDE.—A new-born infant was found this morning in the cess-pool at No. 2033 Carlton street. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	128	Pac. Mail Stea. Co.	129
N. Y. and E. R.	48¼	Toledo & Wab.	62¼
Phil. and Read. R.	96¾	Mil. & St. P. com.	97¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85	Adams Express Co	51⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88	Wells, Fargo & Co.	30⅝
Chi. and N. W. com.	88¾	U. S. Express	48½
Chic and N. W. prf.	89¾	Gold	140⅛
Chi. and R. I. R.	104		
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	111¼		

Market steady.

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THIRD EDITION

NEW YORK.

Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church—The Case Against Commissioner Rollins Discharged—A Fire in Troy.

Results of the Connecticut Election.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Charges Against Commissioner Rollins.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The Rollins Internal Revenue investigation was concluded yesterday before Commissioner Gutman, except so far as to allow McHenry to put in testimony as to his veracity, several witnesses having sworn positively that they would not believe him under oath, and that his reputation was bad. This morning the case against Commissioner Rollins and others was dismissed.

General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—This morning, in Trinity Church, the Twenty-ninth Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church commenced its sessions. The chancel was occupied by the House of Bishops, and the body of the church by the clerical and lay deputies. The usual introductory services were conducted, and after these, Bishop Lee, of Delaware, preached the usual sermon to the Convention.

Among the matters of greatest public interest which will probably receive the attention of the Convention will be a revision of the canons of the Church with especial reference to cases such as that which caused so great excitement in the dioceses of New York and New Jersey last spring, in which Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., was charged with having violated the law. There will also be an authoritative declaration of the House of Bishops with regard to "ritualism," the setting forth what forms the rubric and the canons allow at the celebration of Divine service. Ground will doubtless be taken against processionals, incense, colored vestments, and other foppereries, but an ample margin will be left for the exercise of sound individual discretion. Consideration will also be given to the overtures for a union between the Methodist and Episcopal bodies, the idea being to promote Church unity. The consent of the Convention will be sought for the erection of the new Long Island, Northern, New York and Western New York Dioceses, the Bishops of which are elected, however, by the Dioceses and not by the Convention. A missionary Bishop for Oregon is to be chosen, and during the session the consecration of Bishop Charles N. Robertson, Bishop elect of Missouri, will take place.

The Sedgwick Memorial Statue Dedicated.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The dedication of the memorial statue of Major-General Sedgwick takes place at West Point on the 21st. The officers and soldiers of the Sixth Corps, under General Sedgwick, are particularly invited to attend. The statue is designed by Launt Thompson, and cast from cannon contributed by the nation, and erected through contributions of the officers and soldiers of the Sixth Corps. George W. Curtis will deliver the dedicatory oration.

Fire at Troy.

TROY, Oct. 7.—The extensive grain elevator of P. A. Moore & Sons, of this city, was destroyed by fire this morning. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is upwards of $212 000, as follows:—P. A. Moore & Sons, loss $140,000, insured for $133 000; C. Willard & Co., loss $20,000, insured for $10,000; T. M. Vail & Son, loss $11,000, insured for $8000; C. Conken, loss $7500, insured for $6000; Kennedy & Murphy, loss $6000, no insurance. The building, with about 200 000 bushels of grain of all kinds, is a complete ruin.

FROM CONNECTICUT.

The Town Elections.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 7.—The town elections in Connecticut on Monday prove to have been even more decisively Republican than was at first reported. Last spring the Democrats carried the State by a majority of 1764: now our return indicate that the Republicans have carried it, at the very lowest, by 3000. The authentic reports from 60 out of 102 towns in the State show the aggregate Republican majority as 3786, and the Democratic majority at 530, thus making a net gain of 5020 for the Republicans

FROM BALTIMORE.

Future Floods to be Prevented—Republican Expectations.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7.—Both branches of the City Council have approved the report of the engineers regarding the widening, deepening, or changing the channel of Jones' Falls as to prevent further disasters by floods. The adoption of the cheapest plan will cost about three million dollars, and the dearest, which is changing the channel, taking it outside of the city about six millions.

The Republicans here expect to poll 12,000 to 15,000 votes in Baltimore, and more if Pennsylvania goes right next Tuesday.

Business is steady and weather pleasant.

Ship News.

KEY WEST, Oct. 7.—The steamship Maryland has arrived here. She encountered bad weather on the 5th, and was compelled to throw her deck load overboard.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Naturalization Frauds in the Supreme Court.

Continued from First Page.

THE REPLY OF MR. SNOWDEN'S COUNSEL.

Mr. Biddle replied in a very logical and forcible argument, deducing from the facts as shown that Colonel Snowden had been in no wise criminally connected with any single occurrence, nor had there been laid the slightest ground for imputation of negligence to him, for every custom of his office had been proved to have existed in every similar office in the city for twenty-five years.

Mr. Cuyler followed on behalf of Colonel Snowden. He said that it was a pleasant as well as painful duty that prompted him so address the Court in this matter, for while it was a source of pleasure to him to feel that his distinguished client had come through this trial without the least taint of criminality remaining upon him; and it was painful to see this humiliating action instituted against so pure and noble a gentleman—so pure and noble as Colonel Snowden, a man who had served in a long list of high trusts, a Deputy Attorney-General of the Commonwealth an honored member of our Legislature a Treasurer of this mighty State, Treasurer of the United States Director of the United States Mint, through whose hands millions of dollars of public money had passed, and whose accounts balanced to a dollar—that such a man should be subject to such a proceeding as this was matter of pain to him.

The gentleman here dealt upon the treatment that the witness Bolleau had received from counsel on the other side, which he deemed deeply wrong and unjust. Then as to the arrest of the man Devine, Mr. Cuyler said that if the parties whom he represented had so designed, was it probable that men of the slightest intelligence would have selected for its execution this man, whose intellect was seated but one stage above idiocy. But upon such a man were found these blanks, and he, having gone through the disgraceful brutality that was inflicted upon him while in the hands of the city police, had come to this Court, and under the most solemn obligation, which he had voluntarily assumed, stated that he had no knowledge whatever of the manner in which he became possessed of them. If there had been a conspiracy, Colonel Snowden was not a party, but a victim to it. This reflected rather against the parties on the other side than upon the gentleman he appeared for.

Taking up an extract from an editorial of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, he said he thought he could see in it the history and purpose of the case; in that article election officers were called upon, where a challenge should be made at the election, to any voter holding a certificate of naturalization purporting to have been issued by this Court, to say that if this Court did not know its own seal and signature, and there was admitted to be an infinite number of such forged certificates afloat, they could not be expected to decide upon them, and therefore the holders should be required to prove them genuine. Mr. Cuyler implored the Judge to say that the seal of this Court should not be thus outraged, for if this insult were not avenged judicially, it would be by the citizens.

The Attorney-General began the closing argument in the case by saying that he occupied a very uncomfortable position. It is not at all agreeable to hear any censures upon this Court or any of its subordinate officers. He alluded to the motive which had induced him to enter as one of the counsel in the case, by observing that his position in the Commonwealth was as the guardian of its legal rights. His connection with this very Court was close and intimate, and he stood here not as the accuser of the Court, but as its assistant and champion. The inquiry in this case was into the manner in which this Court conducts its naturalization business. The making of a citizen was now looked upon as a mere thing to be done by a tipstave. The laws of naturalization were improperly administered and had fallen into disrespect. A drunken man was arrested upon the public highway with false and fraudulent naturalisation papers upon his person. No matter upon whom found, the way in which they came to exist was the real question at issue. The signatures upon these papers might be forgeries—the seal of the Court might be a forgery—but yet the papers themselves are not forgeries, and their presence upon the person of a common drunkard was at once a proof of the grossest negligence in the conduct of the affairs of the Prothonotary's office. If the Prothonotary knew it to be an easy matter to secure the stamp of the seal of this Court upon false and fraudulent papers it was his duty above all things, to have better guarded the seal than the evidence proved it to have been guarded. But yet he would not be understood to reflect in the least upon Colonel Snowden. He did not believe that he of his personal knowledge knew aught of the illegal purposes to which the seal was applied. The counsel on the other side, however, had asserted that it was not only proper, but perfectly legal, for any paper or blank to receive the stamp and signature before being filled in. This he denied. The most solemn duty that the Prothonotary of the Court had to perform was as the custodian of the seal of this Court, he was not to let it go out of his hands. He should remember that with the affixing of the seal the sanction of the Court was given to any paper. During the progress of this case it appeared to him that it was the part of the Prothonotary of this Court to call as witnesses all the persons in and about his office. But this was not done. The case was conducted on the other side in an illiberal, narrow manner. But from the witnesses that did testify in the case it appeared that at least seventy-two of these blank certificates already sealed, were allowed to lie around upon the desks of the various clerks in the Prothonotary's office, there exposed to be stolen, or in other ways to be improperly and illegally used.

He would call the particular attention of the Court to the papers themselves

Was this paper made by the police? The paper was a genuine paper; and who was responsible for its custody? These were substantial things, and who was to answer for their possession by a common drunkard? The seal was criticised, but look at these facts:—the Prothonotary was its legal custodian and he was bound to keep the strictest guard upon it; it had been kept in the most conspicuous place of a crowded office, and given to the immediate charge of a new man who had never acted in that office before: it had not been locked up at night, and three different persons had keys to the office. Now, stripping the case of all considerations of criminal intent, what was the result of these circumstances? Why that he had been greatly negligent in his duty. He was deputed by law to use that seal himself, to speak for the Court in proper cases; but he had committed the exercise of that sacred duty to a young man who had never before served under him. And more, it had appeared all the young men employed there took the liberty of using that seal, and upon blank papers! Why the Prothonotary himself dare not affix that seal to a blank paper without the action of the Court authorizing it; and yet all these clerks had done it right under his eyes!

He thought there had been sufficient shown to justify this investigation; for the peace of the Prothonotary; for the honor and dignity of the court; for the majesty of the law, and for the good of the public at large.

At the close of Mr. Brewster's address Judge Sharswood said he would give his decision on Saturday next.

BANK REPORTS.

TWENTY-FIRST QUARTERLY REPORT OF TH

THE OCTOBER MAGAZINES.

In the October number of *Harper's Magazine* Mrs. Craik's story of "The Woman's Kingdom" is continued. J. Ross Browne has the first paper about his "Experiences in Lower California," which is followed by an account of the Chinese Embassy. An article on George and Robert Stephenson is illustrated with cuts of the first steam engines. Short stories, essays, etc, make up the balance of the magazine. As usual, the "Easy Chair" gossip has some of the most interesting items, and from this department we extract the following about the misapplication of the principle *De mortuis nil nisi bonum:*—

The pleasant story of Dr. Franklin's life has been often told. Mr. Bigelow, our late Minister to France, as we were recently saying, has admirably edited a new edition of the Autobiography. Mr. Parton also has written a delightful life of the shrewd old gentleman—for such he seems always to have been, and Mr. Sparks collected and edited his various works. As a conspicuous and influential person in our revolutionary history, the Doctor is, of course, incessantly mentioned. The wisdom of Poor Richard decorates certain nursery fire-boards still extant, nor have its echoes wholly ceased in the mouths of shrewd Yankees. Hogarth should have painted his portrait, for he is like one o' Hogarth's saints. He is the good apprentice in the highest stage of development; and not the less so that in his case, as in that of all good apprentices, there is a very strong desire to behold him when he is not, as it were, singing hymns in church out of the same book with his master's daughter. For notwithstanding all the stories of his life and the popular familiarity with it, it is still questionable whether there are not facts in it which are not generally known, but a knowledge of which is essential to the full truth of history.

When you look at Vandyck's portraits of Charles I, the romantic melancholy of the expression with the charm of certain cavalier ballads that it sends ringing through your mind, plead very hard against Oliver Cromwell with his wart, and Praise God Barebones with his snuffle. The monarchy, we feel very sure, must, after all, have been a very good thing; and we will try not to forget morning prayers upon the anniversary of Charles the Martyr. If that fine portrait were all; yes, and if it were even history? Do we see on it that the royal cavalier was an unconscionable liar? If not, we do not see the truth. And it is with the memoirs of other historical personages as with this portrait. We see a certain conception of the man, a certain attitude, a certain costume, but we do not see the man. There is a little supplement to the life of the good Doctor, *qui erquut*, which shows certain facts not to be found in the published memoirs, but which are essential to an accurate estimate of his character.

So in the neat dining-room of the excellent Worth House, in Hudson, there is a full-length portrait of a former Governor of New York. Looking at it and speaking of the magistrate, a companion of the Easy Chair said:

"What a pity! You know about his habits?"

"No; what about his habits?"

"Oh, dear me! no matter. If you don't know I won't destroy any illusions; not at all, not at all."

Gracious heavens! was he a cannibal? Did he eat young children on Saturdays? Destroy illusions! Why, the insinuation filled the mind with horrible fancies. The Easy Chair rushed to the town library and read all the memoirs. Nothing but greatness and goodness was to be found upon every page. Meeting his companion again the Easy Chair besought an explanation. There was only a sad smile, a serene waving of the hand, a pitying tone:—"*De mortuis*, you know." Was the Governor, then, really a cannibal, or did he sacrifice oxen to Jupiter in his back parlor? The Easy Chair was not long a prey to doubt. A fellow-citizen less mindful of the duty of throwing unpleasant truths into the shadow said, when the question was asked: "Habits! why the Governor used to fuddle himself with liquor, that's all." That might be all, but it was a very important fact, if it were true. And if it were true, why did all the biographies omit it?

The Easy Chair remembers with mingled feelings the occasions upon which it saw Daniel Webster. One, but not the saddest, was when he stood in the sunset at Dunkirk, and made a speech at the opening of the Erie Railroad. It was his own sunset also; and the tragical weariness of the hollow eyes, and the air of absence, as if, while solemnly unimportant words were falling from his mouth, his mind were utterly unconscious of the scene and far away, were pitiful. Then there was the Cooper Commemoration; or the oration before the Historical Society of New York, and the visit, later in the evening, to a club. The rooms were hospitably opened, so that the company was much more than the club: it was really a kind of public meeting. No one who remembers that scene can recall it without the most mournful reflections. Mr. Webster attempted to make a speech—but he could not do it. He was overcome with wine. Such scenes were not uncommon towards the close of his career. But when Mr. Parton wrote an article upon Mr. Webster, in which he gave a most delicious and sympathetic portraiture of the man, he was bitterly assailed for alluding to such incidents, as if he had, in some incomprehensible but flagrant manner, betrayed private confidence, or had, at least, violated the sacred principle *de mortuis*.

What is the explanation of this disposition to tamper with the truth? How hollow and ghastly funeral orations sound when they carefully omit to mention what is most prominent in every mind! Old Grab dies, the notorious miser. He is known for nothing else. His name is a synonym of selfish grasping, of morbid niggardliness. He went to bed at dark to save candles. He perjured himself awfully to save taxes. He was as squalid in his method of life as a Digger Indian, and would not pare his nails to avoid waste. A disgrace to humanity and a cumberer of the ground, he dies—and lo! we commit our deceased brother to the earth, and the Reverend eulogist begs us to take warning by his death, for in a moment we may be snatched away, and in an hour when we know not the Son of Man cometh. Warned by his death! Why, it is his life that is the most portentous warning; and not a word did we hear upon that warning in the dismal tone of the preacher. It is very well if he did not choose to say over Grab's coffin that he had set an example which all honorable men would carefully avoid; but why, then, did he call attention to his death? To die was the best thing Grab could do. And if warnings are to be urged at all, let them be founded upon the example that is to be avoided, not upon an event common to all men.

As for the principle *de mortuis*, the only criticism which it is worth while to make upon it is, that if we are not to hear the whole truth about famous people, there is really no use in hearing of them at all. If a biographer may omit, in order to produce an effect, he may also add. If it be just and proper not to state in a memoir of Mr. Webster that he was very fond of wine, and was often mastered by it, then it is equally just to say that he was a fair-haired man of angelic aspect, who sang sweetly to the guitar. What we want is not an ideal Mr. Webster, but the truth. Daniel Webster was never more truly portrayed, nor with higher appreciation of his essential greatness and generosity of nature, than by a man who made his career the text of a most thrilling warning to his countrymen. The Webster that was, the man of enormous power and influence and ambition, who was one of the most conspicuous and memorable American figures of his time, but whose face, known of all men, was at last haggard with disappointment, and whose death was a tragedy because of his life, is not so faithfully depicted in all the magnificent and passionate rhetoric of the idolatrous Rufus Choate, who carried the *de mortuis* to a romantic excess, as in the equally fervid and tender, but terrible and complete, truth-telling of Theodore Parker. Mr. Parton, writing in a calmer time, adjusts the lights and shades of his portrait with great picturesqueness, and with evident profound admiration; but he also tells the truth. Yet he does not do it offensively; and when the friends of Mr. Webster complained that he should mention what was really no secret, they demanded that he should be false to his duty.

"Where be the bad people buried?" Leave Mr. Webster, and see where this absurd *De Mortuis* brings us. Everybody knows Tom Little: and one day he dies. What eulogies do we not hear over Tom's grave! Now if a clever, good-natured man, whose conviviality leads to habits of dissipation that ruin him, is to be celebrated as a great and renowned person, it is foolish to suppose that young men will not believe the conviviality to be the sign of the genius, and the dissipation the road to renown. The most immoral performance that we have lately read was not a circus song from the "Flying Trapeze" song book, nor a chanson from the *Grande Duchesse*, nor a French novel, nor the last favorite of the London cider cellars, but it was a funeral discourse. It was a eulogy and a warning; the eulogy of a life that should not be imitated, and the warning from a death that was inevitable. The life, according to the well-meaning clergyman, was brilliant, successful, renowned; but oh, brethren! death is a very sudden mystery. In a moment, in a twinkling of the eye, and you are gone. So said the speaker. But it seems reasonable that if you have led a truly brilliant, and successful, and worthily renowned life, dear brethren, you need not fear to die. If death has terrors, it is a successful life which destroys them. Therefore, good preacher, instead of pointing us to the death, point us, it you please, to the life, and let your lesson be, 'My friends, this was a life to be avoided as an example;" or, "Here was a man who used his talents well, who had love and honor because he deserved them, whose life was successful because he feared God and served his brothers. To him, therefore, death was as he gentle opening of a gate beyond which are light and music. If you would die as he died, live as he lived."

Now the immorality of the sermon was, that it called a life brilliant and successful which was not so. It erected a false standard of character and effort, and it did not tell the truth even in what it stated. It was a perfunctory eulogy, a ceremonial sermon. But if any young person, with similar tastes and tendencies, had known the person and had heard the sermon, he must have said to himself at once:—"Dear old belly (or whatever the appetite may have been), take your ease! You, it seems, are no impediment. You may master a man, and lead him through private shame and sorrow, and finally tumble him into the grave, and not a word shall be breathed to hint that you were the difficulty. Until I heard this excellent sermon I really supposed that I must master my appetites and subdue my passions; but this good clericus teaches me that, despite the belly, a life may be brilliant and successful; and it the belly ends it at last, only the brilliancy and success shall be commemorated in funeral numbers, and not the offending member. Mother Church absolves me.

'Who loves not wine, woman, and song,
He is a fool his whole life to ng.'

Amen!"

That was a funeral sermon from the text *de mortuis*, and its inevitable improvement. Why should people be licensed or ordained or authorized to preach who misuse words so sadly, and talk of greatness without knowing what it means? There was poor Sheridan; did the funeral preacher call that a brilliant and successful life? The Duke of York, the King's son, came to the funeral. Three noble lords, friends of the august Prince Regent—also a brilliant and successful being—sent from Carlton House to ask to attend the obsequies. The Prince himself, a few days before, sent two hundred pounds to Mr. Sheridan starving, which Mrs. Sheridan promptly sent back to him. Brilliant—why, the Lords adjourned after his speech upon Hastings, because their minds were too much dazzled to judge fairly. Successful! why, Edmund Burke said that his eloquence had something not prose nor poetry, but better than either. History has not hidden Sheridan's habits, nor failed to say that they ruined him. History has blown to the winds the *de mortuis* over Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Did the preacher do likewise, or did he praise the brilliant life and beg his hearers to be warned how to die?

We may read any day in the papers that drunkenness is becoming a common vice among our public men. It is so well understood that one of the favorite weapons of party warfare is the charge of intemperance against an opponent.

But if the papers tell the truth when they make the general statement, what a frightful immunity public opin on awards to such a vice if it assures the offender that his evil habits shall not obscure his fame, and if he should happen to die of delirium tremens, the bewailing clericus will only remember to praise him for his sober acts and forget to warn us of his fall!

The "Editor's Drawer" has this story about the late Peter Cagger and Dean Richmond:

The recent decease of Peter Cagger, of Albany, who, with the late Dean Richmond, controlled for many years the nominations of the Democratic party of New York, will remind those who have had much to do with State Conventions how those two astute managers combined to bring forward the men whose names were to be put upon the "slate" for nomination. The writer recalls an incident that occurred at a Democratic State Convention held at Syracuse in 1857, which nominated the ticket that was elected in November of that year. Mr. Richmond and Mr. Cagger were in consultation at the Syracuse House, on the evening before the assembling of the convention, as to who would be likely to impart most strength to the ticket.

"Well, Cagger, about the Secretary of State—what do you say?"

"The newspaper men," replied Mr. Cagger, "seem to have taken up Gid Tucker; what do you think about it?"

"Don't know much about him; smart chap, they say; writes well, and knows the boys. Best to go him?"

"I reckon so."

"Put him down."

The "slate" was commenced with the name of Mr. Tucker.

"What about Comptroller?"

"Oh! Church, of course; there isn't anybody but him we can trust."

"Fact!"

And Mr. Church's name was inscribed.

"Who for Treasurer?"

"Don't know," says Mr. Cagger: "some of your boys talk about Vanderpoel, and nobody else seems to be pushing for it."

"Van's a good fellow; knows about lager, talks Dutch, and is a favorite with the women."

Down went the name of the stalwart and handsome Isaac J.

"Anybody want to be Attorney-General?"

"Tremain's got it pretty bad," said Mr. C.; "how'll that do west?"

"Oh, we go anything; but don't some of those New York chaps want it?"

"No; they're in a little fight about the State Engineer, and are not pressing any one. Tremain's 'with us;' guess we'd better go him."

"All right; scratch him down."

"What about State Engineer?"

"Well, on the whole," replied Mr. C., "Van Richmond's our best man, but the New Yorkers are in a row about it. Sickles and Sam Butterworth are strong for Charley Graham (General C. K. Graham); but Fernando and John Kelley are against it. If we go Graham, who is a nice fellow, there'll be a split, and that won't do."

"Oh, no—no splits! Give them Richmond; they'll swallow it—they must!"

He was swallowed, though Graham made a bold dash.

"Well, Mr. Richmond, about Canal Commissioner? imporiant *that;* must have a good man."

"That's so: there's been too much stealing there, and it ought to be stopped. How'll Jaycox answer?"

"Jaycox is pushed by John A. Green and the Onondaga fellows; he's smart and sound; think it's best?"

"On the whole, yes."

"Put him down."

"And now this Prison Inspectorship—what shall we do with it? Fifty are after it, from all over the State, and every man that don't get it will be as mad as a hornet."

"Fact; it's a regular nuisance! I've been button-holed four hundred times about it in the last two hours. I'll tell you what, Peter; suppose you and I don't bother ourselves about it, but just let the convention nominate that chap!"

"Agreed."

And they did. The "slate," as agreed upon by these two astute old heads, was regularly put through; but when it came to State Prison Inspector, Dean and Peter quietly left the hall, went over to the Syracuse House, entered a private apartment, proceeded to place themselves outside of cooling fluids, and chuckled just a little. The convention nominated William C. Rhodes, and that is about all the convention did do.

—The October number of the *Nursery* is illustrated with a number of pretty pictures, and these, with the entertaining stories and verses, will make it attractive to the youngsters.

—*The School-day Visitor* for October has a continuation of the adventures of Tom Roper among the Arabs. The story of "Ruthar's Boat" is concluded. "An Island Romance," an account of a visit to Mount Washington, and other articles, are interesting.

—*The Coachmakers' International Journal* for October comes to us enlarged and improved. This publication ought to be of much practical benefit to the coachmakers in all parts of the country. It is illustrated with scale designs of the newest styles of vehicles, with full descriptions. The articles which treat of the specialties to which the journal is devoted are well considered, and the writers explain their meaning in clear and intelligible language.

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Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Hem-stitch Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' spun Silk Gloves.
Gent's Neck Ties, Shirt Fronts, Suspenders etc.,etc.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, cheap.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality choice fall colors.
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9 23 wfmim No. 724 ARCH Street.

TEMPLE OF FASHION.
MRS. M. A. BINDER,
NO. 1031 CHESNUT STREET,
IMPORTER OF
LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.
Just received, Fringes, Gimps, Satins, Velvet Trimming, Ribbons, Buttons, and Lace Goods in Thread, Guipure, Cluny, Valenciennes, Point Applique, Collars, Sets and Barbes, Coiffures, Handkerchiefs, White Waists, Berthas, Chemisettes.
French, Scotch, and Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, choice patterns, Jouvin's Kid Gloves, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, French Corsets, Hoop Skirts, notions and small wares.
Dress and Cloak Making in all their departments. Bridal orders executed with the utmost care. Mourning and travelling outfits and other transient work completed at a few hours' notice, at such rates as can not fail to please. 9 23 wfm24

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.
NEW FALL STYLES.
LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our
CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS.
for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first-class trade.
CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!
Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2 25 to $5 50; Beckel's Superior French Woven Corsets, from $1 10 to $5 50; superior Whalebone hand-made Corsets, from $1 cents to $2 20, in shields and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt supporters, at $1 20.
Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.
Corset Clasps 6 cents a pair.
Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom, No. 628 ARCH Street.
9 8 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

CARPETINGS.

NEW ARRIVALS.
Opening Daily,
CARPETINGS,
Wiltons, Velvets, Brussels,
OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222 Chesnut Street.

1868. FALL. 1868.
"GLEN ECHO MILLS."
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS
OF
CARPETINGS.
Wholesale and Retail Warehouse,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.
9 8 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

FALL OPENING.
CARPETINGS.
ELEGANT WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRIES,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,
PARLOR, HALL, AND STAIRS TO MATCH,
LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
9 16 wfm2m Between Ninth and Tenth Streets.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S
INSURANCE ROOMS,
JOS. TILLINGHAST. DAVID B. HILT
No. 409 WALNUT St.
AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR:
Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK
Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL
Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their
Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
5 8 PHILADELPHIA.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	135,625·00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	$ 51,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
80,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	270·00
5,000,300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500 150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000 80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par. Market value, Cost, $1089,679 20).	$1,102,802·50
Real Estate	86,000·0
Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334·36
Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $6076·00; estimated value	3,017·00
Cash in Bank	$103 017·10
Cash in Drawer	298·52
	103,315·62
	$1,507,605·15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
Hugh Craig,	James B. McFarland,
Edward Darlington	Joshua P. Eyre,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry Sloan,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George G. Leiper,	George W. Bernardon,
William G. Boulton,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	J. R. semple, "
Jacob Riegel,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $33,693·22	INCOME FOR 1868 $350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 3 12

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 1 24

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPA
OF THE
United States of America,
WASHINGTON, D.
Chartered by Special Act of Congr
Approved July 25, 1868.
CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,0
BRANCH OFFICE:
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDIN
PHILADELPHIA,
Where the business of the Company is to be conducted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.
DIRECTORS.

CLARENCE H. CLARK,	E. A. ROLLINS,
JAY COOKE,	HENRY D. COOKE,
F. RATCHFORD STARR,	WM. E. CHANDLER
W. G. MOORHEAD,	JOHN D. DEFREES,
GEORGE F. TYLER,	EDWARD DODGE,
J. HINCKLEY CLARK,	H. C. FAHNESTOCK

OFFICERS.
CLARENCE H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President.
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice-President.
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary.
E. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Secretary.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director.
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director.
MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD.
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington.
P. J. HORWITZ, Chief Medical Department U. S. N., Washington.
D. W. BLISS, M. D., Washington.
SOLICITORS AND ATTORNEYS.
HON. WM. E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE HARDING, Philadelphia, Pa.
THE ADVANTAGE
Offered by this Company are:—
It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.
It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.
It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
It is definite and certain in its terms.
It is a home company in every locality.
Its policies are exempt from attachment.
There are no unnecessary restrictions in policies.
Every policy is non-forfeitable.
Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.
Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.
No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females.
It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETU
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since
Organization.
DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 2

STRICTLY MUTUAL
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST C
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREE
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are not excelled 1 27

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &
H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Glove
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEA
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 3 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GAS FIXTURES.
GAS FIXTURES.
MISKEY, MERRILL, & THACKARA,
No. 718 CHESNUT Street,
manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc, would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.
All work warranted. 8 11 3

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 5 No. 434 RACE Street.

JOHN CRUMP
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 215 LODGE STREET, AN
No. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

THE CELESTIALS.

A Slightly Humorous but Friendly Welcome to England.

From the London Star, Sept. 22.

Mr. Burlingame and his Chinese Embassy have arrived in London. From the accounts of the *personnel* of the mission that have already appeared we may expect to derive at once profit and amusement from their presence among us, as they seem individually to unite all the attractiveness of the show Chinaman to the dignity of the diplomatist. Surely from the days when embassies were first sent there have been none that promised to be so interesting to the curious as this one. Its chief is an American, its first secretary an Irishman, its second a native of France. But China has absorbed them in her own nationality, and has rechristened them to her own taste; so that it is doubtful whether the own father of Poe-au-chen, Chinchi choong jen-tachen, would recognize by that title his son, Anson Burlingame. Equally puzzled, too, would be the inhabitants of Belfast to discover in Bo-choon-au their long-lost townsman John McLeavy Brown. De-chan, the Chinese transformation for the name of Mr. Secretary Deschamps, might pass muster on the boulevards. It is in Chih-u-Kahn that we come to the real Chinaman, whose illustrious line is free from every taint of Western barbarism. This gentleman is Associate Min'ster, and yet he only weighs 120 pounds. Here is a lesson that we trust will not be thrown away on those who are eternally complaining of the inadequacy of their means to their desired ends. At 120 pounds weight Chih-u-Khan has managed to lay his sovereign under an obligation; how many men are there among us who at 280 pounds have bestowed one thought on their country? But, by-the-way, the other members of the Embassy are gentlemen who interpret in the principal European languages. We wish them all a long and profitable stay in this country—profitable to them and to ourselves. Mr. Burlingame deserves thanks for having brought them here. It was a great undertaking, and it must not be forgotten that it is an undertaking not yet completed. The Chinese have shown their usual happiness of thought in the choice of a name for the gentleman who has led their countrymen these thousands of miles from home to meet the West on its own ground. The translation of Mr. Burlingame's title is "Minister of Heavy Responsibility." Could anything be fitter, more literally true?

POLITICAL.

—The Lynchburg *Virginian* says it is very obvious that "some change" has occurred at the North to inspire the Republicans with the strongest hopes of success in the Presidential election. The October elections are to settle the whole question. If Pennsylvania and Ohio go against the Democrats, says the *Virginian*, "the cause will be lost;" if not there will be room for hope. And it proceeds to show that if the cause is lost, it will be in consequence of the ultra and absurd action of the Democratic National Convention.

—The Washington correspondent of the Worcester *Spy* says that an active Democrat, in a recent interview, asked Montgomery Blair if he gave up the contest. He replied that he was uncertain about it, but, in a despondent tone, he continued, that they could obtain no money, alluding to the Democratic Executive Committee there. The New Yorkers had promised them $5000, but not a cent had been received. "It was hard work, and up-hill at that," said Montgomery in conclusion.

—Democrats claim to have been more loyal during the war than Republicans. It may be so, but only in the sense used by George E. Pugh, once Democratic Senator from Ohio, and always a leader of his party, who said recently at a Democratic meeting.—"I didn't feel myself called upon to manifest any particular enthusiasm for the war; and therein, let me tell my Republican friends, is loyalty, true loyalty."

—General Frank P. Blair was on the train from the Suspension Bridge, on Wednesday, and before the cars reached Rochester a canvass of the passengers was made, and resulted as follows:—For Grant and Colfax—Gentlemen, 89; ladies, 61. For Seymour and Blair—Gentlemen, 47; ladies, 21. Blair voted for Seymour and himself, and jocosely asked permission to to be recorded twice.

—The Lansing (Mich.) *Republican* says:—"We have the most cheering news from every portion of the State. The work goes bravely on. We predict 30,000 majority for Grant. The masses are alive to the real issues of the day. Grant and Colfax and Tanners' Clubs have been formed in the cities and large villages, and are getting into good working order."

—A convention of the honorably discharged three years' soldiers of the late war is called to meet at Cleveland on the 8th of October. Hon. E. M. Stanton and other distinguished speakers will attend. Those intending to be present will notify Colonel James Pickards, Chairman of the committee.

—The Republicans of the Second, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Tennessee districts are fighting among themselves, and in each case there are two Republican candidates for Congress. In the Second L. C. Hank, disaffected Republican, is running against Horace Maynard, the regular Republican nominee.

—"The condition of the campaign in Ohio" is such that the Cincinnati *Enquirer* offers to sell out all its political documents at "less than cost." It offers first-rate speeches by Pendleton, Hendricks, Doolittle, and others, at the ruinous low rate of "four for a cent."

—General Logan speaks of General Grant as "the man who never made a mistake," and of Seymour as the man "who never did anything else."

—John A. Griswold ceased to act with the Democratic party when the Democratic party began to act with the Rebels.

—The Boston Democrats propose the title of Bleachers, as an offset to the Tanners—a very appropriate title for the unwashed.

—An exchange, hearing that General Blair has recently been ill, imagines the disease to be "Maine-a-pota."

—The Fond du Lac (Wis.) *Commonwealth* publishes the names of 260 soldiers who announce their intention of voting for Grant and Colfax.

Now and Then.

Though, learning wisdom from the result of the recent elections, some of the Democratic sheets have ceased their abuse of General Grant, many of the Seymour mouthpieces continue their efforts to rob him of his military laurels, and make him appear as one of the worst men in the country. The following are some of the terms (culled from Democratic sheets) which were applied to the Lieutenant-General before and after the avowal of his political sentiments:—

BEFORE.

"A great soldier."
"An example of magnanimity."
"A great captain."
"The stuff of which statesmen are made."
"A leader of rare endowments."
"The man whose valor saved the country."
"The conqueror of the Rebellion."
"The hero of many victories."
"The savior of our institutions."

AFTER.

"Doubtful in his policy."
"Well enough but for his associations."
"The prospective tool of the radicals."
"A General whose victims were too costly to be valuable."
"The lucky man to whom Lee surrendered, when he ought to have surrendered to Lee."
"The military blunderer."
"The butcher of the national army."
"The brainless tanner who aspired to military honors."
"A man who needlessly sacrificed one hundred thousand lives in his Potomac campaign."
"Notoriously a disregarder of the truth."
"The willing tool of Stanton and the radical Congress."
"The sworn enemy of his country's liberties."
"The liar."
"A poor tool in radical hands."
"Drunkard." "Liar." "Sot." "Fool."

Miscellaneous Foreign Items.

—The Paris *Charivari* gives the following caricatures on the various political questions now pending in Europe. The first represents the old fable of the bear watching his master, Prussia, asleep, with a fly (the Rhine) on his nose, the bear (Russia) is in the act of hurling a huge stone (the Russian alliance) on his head in order to kill the obnoxious insect. The other represents a sewing machine, operating upon a large piece of cloth, marked Prussia, to which are being attached various bits, all duly marked. Hanover, Hesse, and Nassau are pretty well finished. Wurtemburg, Bavaria, and Baden are only fastened by a few stitches, but are working up to the needle.

—In the city of Marseilles a man lived on bad terms with his wife. One day, while waiting for his dinner, he remarked that the flies fell dead on touching his bowl of soup. Without saying a word he changed the bowls, giving his wife the one she had placed for him. Before long the acute sufferings of his better half convinced him that he had narrowly escaped being poisoned.

—The Viceroy of Egypt has a steam yacht that cost $1,400,000 in gold, and the engines are of 2400 horse power. About two months ago a race was run between her and Prince Napoleon's steam yacht, the Jerome Napoleon, of only 750 horse power, from Palma to Constantinople, in which the latter was victorious.

—A member of an influential Florentine family is accused by the Italian Government of having disposed of the plans prepared by the Italian generals previous to the battle of Custozza to the Austrians for the sum of $8000 in gold.

—A Mr. Padwick, well known in English sporting circles, has demanded an explanation of the Marquis of Hasting, through the medium of the Jockey Club, in order definitely to find out the reason why the Earl was scratched for the last Derby and the St. Leger.

—At the village of Lambezelle, near Brest, in France, the following sign exists:—"Louis Napoleon retails wine, brandy, beer, and other liquors."

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf		Leaves South Trenton.	
Saturday, Oct. 3, 1	P.M	Saturday, Oct. 3, 5	P.M
Sunday, Oct. 4, to Burlington, Bristol, and Intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A.M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.			
Monday, Oct. 5,	2½ P.M	Monday, Oct. 5,	Don't go
Tuesday, " 6,	2½ P.M	Tuesday, " 6,	8 A.M
Wed'day, " 7,	3 P.M	Wed'day, " 7,	9 A.M
Thursday, Oct. 8,	Don't go	Thursday, " 8,	9 A.M
Friday, " 9,	8 A.M	Friday, " 9,	12 M.

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; Intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER, AND HOOK.—Fare, 10 cents. Excursion tickets, 15 cents.

The steamer ARIEL leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 8 45 A. M., and returning leaves Wilmington at 2 P. M. Excursion tickets, 15 cents. The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 3 P. M. Fare, 10 cents. 10 1 2w

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNE, Captain.

4 28 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 5 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M., and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11tf

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch a line of Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 18th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

1 1tf

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. Heavy goods; four cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge, except cartage.

For further information, apply on the pier to

8 25 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, October 10.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, October 17.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Tuesday, October 20.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, October 24.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$33
Halifax	20	Halifax	1
St. John's, N. F.	40	St. John's, N. F.	30
by Branch Steamer		by Branch Steamer	

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Va.

6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street,

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission. Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York. 30

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily,

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR INTERNAL REVENUE, Second District Pennsylvania, No. 239 DOCK Street.

POSTPONED SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, TWENTY-THIRD and SOUTH Streets, on THURSDAY Morning, October 8, at 10 o'clock, 80 Empty Hogsheads, 1 large size Beer Tank, 1 large size Worm Tank, etc. etc., seized under warrant of distraint and to be sold as the property of Michael Murphy for United States Internal Revenue taxes due and unpaid.

JOHN H. DIEHL, Collector.
SAMUEL C. COOK, Auctioneer. 10 6 2t

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR INTERNAL REVENUE, Second District Pennsylvania, No. 239 DOCK Street.

POSTPONED SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on SATURDAY, October 10 at 11 o'clock, at the U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE, PENN and LOMBARD Streets, 3 large size Copper Stills and 3 large size Copper Worms, seized under warrant of distraint, and to be sold as the property of Michael Murphy for United States Internal Revenue taxes due and unpaid.

JOHN H. DIEHL, Collector.
SAMUEL C. COOK, Auctioneer. 10 6 4t

AMERICAN ALOE, MESCAL TONIC AND DIURETIC.

An eminent writer says of it:—"And really a patient owes some thanks to a doctor who restores him with Nectar, smooth and fragrant, instead of rasping his throat and flaying his white interior with the bitters sucked by sour-tempered nurse from vixenish soils."

$1 50 a bottle; six for $7 50.

Homœopathic Pharmacy for sale. Open evenings.

BROWN & KOLLOCK, No. 1201 RIDGE Avenue.

10 2

EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA

TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S OFFICE,

Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU Street.

ORGANIZED UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, $5,000,000

50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

DIRECTORS

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia.
PAUL S. FORBES, of Russell & Co., China.
FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & Co., New York
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treas. Mich. C. R. R., Boston.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treas. Am. Ex. Co., New York.
Hon. JAMES NOXON, Syracuse, N. Y.
O. H. PALMER, Treas. West. U. Tel Co., New York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, N. Y.
NICHOLAS MICKLES, New York,

OFFICERS.

A. G. CURTIN, President.
N. MICKLES, Vice-President,
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth), Treasurer,
Hon. A. K. MCCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor,

The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once, between the following ports, viz:—

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macon	60,000
Hong Kong	250,000
Swatow	200 000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	800,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000 and an enormous domestic trade, besides which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers

The cable being laid, this company propose erecting land lines and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by courier on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions*, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can, but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day, great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically, and evangelically.

Shares of this company to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2 50 each, commencing December 1, 1868 on application to

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,

To duly authorized Banks and Bankers throughout Pennsylvania, and at the

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU STREET,

8 29 NEW YORK.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE.

The Stock, Fixtures, and Lease of the old and successful stand of the undersigned, located in the most central part of CHESNUT Street, No. 1004 Established Twenty-seven Years (Ten of which in the present location) for the sale of Silks, Ribbons, Millinery, Lace, and Fancy Goods. The Proprietor going out of business. Apply promptly to

JOHN WARBURTON, No 1004 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at

24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

AN OFFICE TO LET, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, No. 508 South TENTH Street. Inquire at 8 or 4 in the afternoon. 10 2

RAILROAD LINES.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Large reductions having been made from New York on

WEST BOUND TRADE,

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

To meet the same, have made corresponding reductions to protect the trade of Philadelphia, and will at all times continue this policy.

For new rates, and other information, apply to the Agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.

S. B. KINGSTON,

10 2 10t General Freight Agent Penna. R. R. Co.

TO HORSEMEN AND FARMERS.

DR. BOBB'S GREAT HORSE POWDER,

FOR GALLS, CUTS, OPEN SORES and BURNS.

Worst cases cured in from one to six days. NO CURE NO PAY.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

All orders addressed

DR. BOBB,

No. 54 North SIXTH Street (third door), Will be promptly attended to. 9 23 3mrp

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO. BANKERS PHILA'A N. YORK

Dealers in all Government Securities and Foreign Exchange.

Bills for sale on London, Paris, Frankfort, Etc.

Letters of Credit issued on Messrs. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,

AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELLERS' USE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on Commission.

Direct communication, by private wire, with our New York House. All fluctuations in Governments, Stocks, Gold, etc., instantly advised.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

No. 16 South THIRD Street,

7 10 PHILADELPHIA.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS At 102, And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS At 103, And Accrued Interest.

FOR SALE BY

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

AGENTS FOR

The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co.

We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 1tf

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.

FOR SALE AT 87½,

And Accrued Interest from JULY 1, 1868.

PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

January and July.

The aggregate amount of these Bonds issued by the Company is $400,000, upon their works estimated to cost over $1,000,000.

From a careful examination of the uses which will be made of the water in the city and suburbs, it is estimated that the Company will be able to pay LARGE DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK.

ONLY A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS ARE FOR SALE AT THESE PRICES.

APPLY TO

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,

No. 48 South THIRD Street.

9 4 PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 8 3m

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

FINANCIAL.

820 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first-class in every respect, before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued upon it.

Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

WHOLE LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1869.

The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road; also United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built for which it takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, etc.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its Way or Local Business only during the year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

Which after paying all expenses was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Upon such a property costing nearly three times their amount,

ARE ENTIRELY SECURE.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July, at the Company's office in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 103 and at the present rate of gold, they pay a liberal income on their cost.

A very important consideration in determining the value of these bonds is *the length of time they have to run.*

It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years, the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which in 1857 were bought in at from 20 to 25 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action.

The Company believe that their Bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

No. 40 S. THIRD Street.

W. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

No. 16 S. THIRD Street.

AND IN NEW YORK

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,

No. 20 NASSAU Street,

AND BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,

No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents through out the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the Bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, and Means for Construction and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,

September 14, 1868. [5 1 fmwtf] New York.

GOLD BOUGHT.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Stock and Gold Brokers.

QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND. 6 18 3m

E. GLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.

DIRECTORS

N. B. Browne,	J. Gillingham Fell,	Alex. Henry,
C. H. Clarke,	C. Macalester,	S. A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	E. W. Clark,	Geo. F. Tyler.

OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

N. B. BROWNE, President
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
E. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 1 15 wfm

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY store, No. 230 N. NINTH street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.

9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FRENCH DRESS GOODS MADE IN THIS MARKET THIS SEASON.

L. & B. CURTIS & CO., will sell through BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., Auctioneers, at their Stores, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street, Philadelphia

On Thursday Morning,

October 8, 1868, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit,

PARIS DRESS GOODS.

200 pieces Paris colored merinos, in choice assortment.
200 pieces Paris colored poplins, various qualities.
300 pieces Paris colored mousseline de laine.
75 pieces Paris printed mousseline de laine.
180 pieces Paris colored Empress cloths.
150 pieces Paris silk chaine poplins.
150 pieces Paris silk chaine epinglines.
50 pieces Paris silk chaine crepes
200 pieces Paris silk chaine nouveautes.
120 pieces Paris silk chaine armures.
60 pieces Paris silk chaine taffetas.
75 pieces Paris silk chaine Ophelie.
150 pieces Paris silk nouveautes glace.
100 pieces Paris silk nouveautes rayé.
50 pieces imitation Irish poplins.
200 pieces Paris fancy dress goods.

SILK GOODS.

A choice line of very superior makes and qualities of black and colored gros grains.

Also, various qualities of colored satins, in beautiful assortments

This sale will consist of entirely new and choice goods, beautifully assorted, and as it is one of the most attractive we have ever made in Philadelphia, buyers will find it worthy of their particular attention. [1t] L. & B. CURTIS & CO.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Friday Morning,

Oct. 9, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 10 5 4t

Also,

10,000 DOZEN HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

of the best make imported including

Full lines men's and women's white, brown, colored, and mixed hose and half hose, plain to full regular,

Boys', misses', and children's white, brown, mixed, and fancy hose in all grades.

Gents', ladies', and children's silk, lisle, Berlin, and cloth gloves and gauntlets. b

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 100 PIECES FLOOR OIL CLOTH, ETC.

On Saturday Morning,

October 10, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, 100 pieces of oil cloth, etc. 10 3 6t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday morning

Oct. 12, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [10 7 4t

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday morning,

Oct. 13, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [10 7 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY.

On Wednesday Afternoon,

October 7, at 4 o'clock, Miscellaneous and Dramatic Works, English and American editions, richly bound, and elegantly illustrated, including a number of Pickering and Moxon imprints. 10 3 3t

Extensive Sale at Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street, HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

Oct. 8, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising handsome walnut parlor and library suits, oiled walnut chamber suits, elegant rosewood 7-octave piano forte, made by Schomacker & Co.; two mahogany piano fortes, fine French plate mantel and pier mirrors, wardrobes, bookcases, sideboards, extension tables, china and glassware, beds and bedding, office furniture, 120 pairs sashes, two superior double-barrel guns, made by Schmahle; chandeliers, handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, etc. [10 6 2t

SALE OF A CHOICE AND ELEGANT LIBRARY OF A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE.

On Friday Afternoon,

Oct. 9, at 4 o'clock, comprising many rare works, all splendidly bound and in fine condition.

Will be open for examination the day previous to sale.

Catalogues now ready. 10 5 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for R. Thomas & Sons.) No. 429 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale No. 529 Chesnut street.

LARGE SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS.

On Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, October 7th and 8th,

At 7½ o'clock, at the auction rooms (second story salesroom), by catalogue, a collection of fine oil paintings, of celebrated American and European artists, handsomely framed. Open for exhibition on Wednesday and Thursday. 10 6 2t

Sale No. 2042 Wallace street.

ELEGANT WALNUT FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, EXQUISITE MANTEL CLOCK AND VASES, RICH WILTON CARPETS, GLASS AND PLATED WARE, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

8th inst. at 10 o'clock, at No. 2042 Wallace street (corner of Twenty-first street), by catalogue, the handsome household furniture, including suit elegant walnut drawing-room furniture, handsome walnut etagere, elegant walnut sideboards and extension dining-table, chamber and sitting-room furniture, rosewood piano forte (very fine toned), exquisite mantel clock and two vases, rich Wilton and Velvet carpets, fine china, glass, and plated ware, mattresses, etc. etc. The furniture was made by Henkels.

May be seen early on the morning of sale. 10 6 2t

Sale on the Premises S. E. corner Twenty-first and Wallace streets

HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE.

On Thursday morning,

8th inst., at 10 o'clock, on the premises, all that handsome modern three-story Brick Residence, double three story back buildings, and lot of ground, 20 feet front by 160 feet deep, situate on the south side of Wallace street, corner of Twenty-first street, No. 2042. Terms, $6 500 may remain.

The handsome Furniture will be sold immediately after the Real Estate. 10 6 2t

Second Sale at the Auction Rooms of EXTRA FINE TRIPLE SILVER PLATED WARE.

On Friday Morning,

Oct. 8th, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a very desirable assortment of fine Triple Silver Plated Ware, including—Tea sets, coffee and tea urns, epergnes, ice water pitchers, tea trays, salvers, dinner and breakfast castors, tureens, vegetable dishes, table, dessert, and tea spoons and forks; tea and call bells, cake baskets, berry dishes, etc.

These goods are from one of the best manufacturers in this city, and all of the newest patterns and latest designs.

May be seen early on the morning of sale. 10 6 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st

Sales at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

ELEGANT WALNUT AND ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, FINE CARPETS, FRENCH PLATE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, PIANO FORTES, PARLOR ORGANS, LACE CURTAINS, ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS ETC.

On Friday Morning,

Commencing at 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, the largest collection of superior Furniture, from families declining housekeeping, offered this season, comprising—10 suits of elegant parlor furniture in crimson Brocatelle, maroon and green plush, green reps and hair cloth; library suits; over 50 carpets; Wilton, Velvet, Brussels, ingrain, and Venetian; elegant walnut chamber suits; cottage chamber suits; extension dining tables, from 8 to 15 feet long; splendid rosewood etagere; elegant hat racks; sideboards; large and elegant library bookcases; lace curtains and gilt cornices; silver plated ware; table cutlery; framed engravings; paintings, etc.

FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, ETC.—Mantel Mirrors, 74 by 58 inches; 70 by 54 inches; and one 60 by 40 inches.

PIER MIRRORS—100 by 26 inches; 100 by 24 inches; 96 by 24 inches, and others.

PIANO FORTES.—Also, several rosewood piano fortes and 2 parlor organs.

PRIVATE LIBRARY.—Also, an invoice of valuable books from a private library. 10 7 2t

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 4

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.,

On Thursday Morning,

October 8, commencing at 10 o'clock, we

DEMOCRACY!

Naturalizations in the Supreme Court Sept. 29.

The "Professional" Vouchers Have Taken Fright and Disappeared.

We present below the names of 407 persons of foreign birth who were naturalized in the Supreme Court on Tuesday, the 29th of September. In nearly every case the residence of both the applicant and voucher was found on the petition, but in some instances the direct and positive order of the Court that this should be required was disregarded, and there is no clue by which these men can be discovered until they present themselves at the polls.

The Professional Vouchers

have almost entirely disappeared, having been alarmed by the proceedings taken by us about this time for disclosing their doings. James A. Watson, however, was not to be intimidated until placed under arrest on the charge of perjury, and he consequently appears on the 29th of September 14 times, making a total thus far detected of 67. The total work of the leading professionals is presented in the following summary:—

James A. Watson	67	John Ward	13
Tim. Donohue	43	Charles Rogers	11
Edward McNulty	41	James A. Costello	11
Hiram Jacobs	38	P. F. McPherson	11
Bernard Mullin	38	P. H. Delany	10
George Palmer	37	Henry Gentner	10
Hugh Brown	34	James Robb	10
Theodore Snyder	33	John Green	10
Thomas Evans	22	A. De Brues	8
William Gross	22	Sol. Pinheiro	8
John Hartman	22	George Dickinson	6
John H. Little	19	John Little	6
Ernest Gentner	19	William Campbell	6
Henry Wishaan	17	Michael Hays	6
Thomas Cochrane	16		

The City Executive Committee

have authorized the publication of the following card, in connection with the lists which we will publish from day to day:—

HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, October 1, 1868.—The following-named parties have been naturalized by the Supreme Court during the present campaign. We call upon our friends to closely examine the same as regards the residence of the party, the name of the voucher, etc., and to make copies of the same, to be used on election day.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.
JOHN L. HILL, A. M. WALKINSHAW, } Secretaries.

OUR NEW VOTERS.

Naturalized Tuesday, September 29.

Names.	*Vouchers.*
E. Mannheimer, 1122 South second st.	J. Gottleib 1013 Parker street
Anthony Campbell, 321 New Market st.	William O'Connell 156 Wilmer street
William Nile, Lower Merion.	Thomas Flood 1233 Tenth street
Patrick Roach, Norris place.	James Hurley 440 Magnolia street
Patrick Marron, 767 South Sixth st.	Daniel Soullion 767 South Sixth street
Patrick Ford, Chauncey lane.	John Ford 134 Elfreth street
Mandy Magrody, 2301 Sp. Garden st.	George Merr 21 N. Thirteenth street
Charles H. Kenney, 406 Carpenter st.	George W. Jones 918 South Sixth street
John Connaghan, 1208 Harris street.	Hugh Connagher 2050 Bedford street
John Quigley, 623 Guilford street.	George Harris 221 S. Second street
Peter Roach, 4 Norris place.	Patrick Roach 4 Norris place
Daniel Stineman, 758 South Front st.	Anthony Simpson 758 South Front street
Patrick Melady, Del. av. and Poplar.	C. Small
Patrick Britt, Tacony.	John Myers Holmesburg
Robert Clifford, Jr., John Brady, 716 Shippen street.	Daniel Hamlin Thomas Flood 1233 North Tenth st
George Richardson, 702 Spruce street	James McCutchen 2801 Amber street
James Kelly, 2026 Pemberton st.	Patrick Morrison 2506 Pine street
Mark J. Brown, 2723 Frankford road.	Thomas Brown 2723 Frankford road
James Byrnes, 2249 Sharswood st.	Charles Keenan Mervine street
Matthew Campbell, 1109 Hart street.	William Jones 44 Almond street
Christian Bowers, 27 Hudson street.	John Williams 27 Hudson street
Joseph P. Fahey, 705 Wyoming street.	Joseph Lynch 338 Stanley street
John Hannay, 2135 Locust street.	Patrick McLaughlin 2109 Filbert street
James Duffy, 4444 Lancaster av.	John Millison Lancaster avenue
Patrick Durkin, 3643 Lancaster av.	do do
John Monahan, 2018 Ellsworth st.	Patrick Lynch 819 Walnut street
Cor. Riley, 1621 Thompson st.	James Young 1639 Seybert street
Michael McGowan, rear 513 Cherry st.	John W. Carroll, 418 Cherry street
John Gratz, 17 N. Juniper street.	Albert Eshelman 616 Franklin street
Robert McGarrigle, Fifth and Queen sts.	George Thompson 1331 Christian street
Peter O'Neil, Front, ab. Vine st.	James A. Watson Germantown
Daniel McQuirk, 1211 Anita street.	John Kelly, 1210 Passyunk road
Charles P. Willis, 1103 Callowhill st.	John J. Carberry 925 Race street
Edward Carr, Cheltenham av.	Patrick Coonahan Cheltenham av
John Geisler, 532 Vincent street.	John Kielneker 414 Jefferson street
Augustus Newmoyer, Swanksville, Mont. co.	William Deissler 241 N. Fourth street
Michael White, Abington, Mont. co.	Hugh O'Donnell 1028 South street
Michael Burk,	Charles Schuhler 319 N. Sixteenth st
Charles C. Hellen, 579 Auburn street.	William B. Brown 2723 Frankford road
Martin Wille, 1265 N. Sixth street.	William Shahn 1121 N. Third street
Thomas Douglass, 110 Gatzmer street.	Thomas Sweeney 110 Gatzmer street
Henry Reese, 577 Auburn street.	Charles C. Hellen 579 Auburn street
John Pfeifer, Buckingham place.	William Gross 226 Juniper street
John Schaub, 1743 Thompson st.	Conrad Schaub Harrogate Hotel
Daniel Donohue, 731 Guilford street.	John Daly 917 S. Sixth street
Michael Dougherty, 419 S. Tenth street.	Daniel Dougherty 122 S. Ninth street
Henry Hummell, 910 Vine street.	William Marris, Jr 10 Java place
Michael Murry, Falls Schuylkill.	Theodore Bambridge Falls Schuylkill
Peter O'Brien, Barley Sheaf Hotel.	Joseph P. Boyles 6 S. Fourth street
Thomas M'Gaulley, 729 S. Eighth street.	John O'Brien 615 Bedford street
Patrick Coonahan, Cheltenham townsh.	Patrick Can Cheltenham townsh
Frank Featherston, 3454 Ludlow street.	Richard Kearny 1248 Warnock street
Michael Keegan,	Charles M. Saladay
Jacob Brown, 1935 N. Fifth street.	Jacob Shoemaker 8 Pine street
Edward Gallagher, 1705 South street.	John Kelley 1210 Passyunk road
John Taylor, 3 Hyde court.	William Buckley 903½ South street
John O'Bryan, 2 Harmony court.	Hugh Brown 306 S. Fourth street
William Howard, 2036 Hand street.	Thomas Ryan 775 Third street
James Toner, 1338 N. Second street.	Henry Martin 1312 Race street
John McKeever, 2304 Meredith street.	John McCusker 25th & Pennsylvia av
Patrick McBride, 1226 Shippen street.	Michael McKenna 1226 Shippen street
William Schirmer, 167 Race street.	Henry Wiesenmetter 2038 Coates street
Michael Clay, 1039 Milton street.	John Mellon 520 S. Sixth street
George Schutz, 238 New street.	Joseph Pellisier 332 York avenue
Lewis Renter, 411 Wood street.	Charles A. Fretow 411 S. Second street
Hugh Trainor, Peter McKelby.	Philip Trainor John V. Stephens
George Lamspacher, 132 N. Second street.	Joseph Newhouse 132 N. Twenty-second

Name.	*Voucher.*
Dennis Connelly, 2030 Sansom street.	George Blake 1932 Filbert street
John Fitzpatrick,	Peter McGuckin 1408 Cadwalader st
John Nash, 2003 Mark street.	John Ward 1018 Filbert street
Arthur Donnelly, 1715 St. Joseph's av.	George M. Derr 21 N. Thirteenth street
P. J. Kaine, 1021 Cherry street.	Joseph C. Cusack Rodman street
James Gilmore, Abington, Mont. co.	William Eager Hatboro, Mont. co., Pa
George Ritter, Third and German st.	John McNaulty 209 Prime street
Jacob Griesler, 406 N. Front street.	Leonard Buck 406 N. Front street
Michael Froesh, 3649 Lancaster av.	Louis Kraft 37th and Lancaster av
Hugh McShane, Germantown.	James Moran Manayunk
Vitiri Unger, 1749 Hall street.	Joseph Ostertag 2504 Palethorp street
James Haipine, Cherry, below Eighth	Thomas Casey Cherry, below Eighth
John Connelly, Seventh and Shippen	Robert G. Wilson 644 Shippen street
George Cartner, 1014 Nectarine street.	Philip Young 1014 Nectarine street
Andrew Sentz, 115 S. Second street.	Philip Hess, 555 Frankford road
Daniel Sullivan, 908 Girard avenue.	Jeremiah J. Sullivan, 830 N. Eleventh street
William Dryan, 744 Florida street.	James Love, 1709 Moravian street
John Hedges, Germantown.	James A. Watson, Germantown
Andrew Arthur, 136 S. Sixth street.	Lewis David, No. 9 Fairbank Place
Oscar Lisser, 1231 S. Third street,	Joseph Hubbard, 623 Willow street
John Haley, Auron street, W. P.	James A. Watson, Germantown
George Hazleton, 2015 Carlton street.	Richard Stevenson, 1305 Vine street
John Clary, Cheltenham Mont. co.	John Ward, 1018 Filbert street
John Leidy, 611 Spaffo'd street.	Alexander Cooper, 537 Shippen street
William Lawlor, Bristol, Pa.	A. J. Hibbs, Bristol
David Haupsteffer, 923 Girard avenue.	Joseph Ostertag, 2504 Palethorp street
Job Conner, 1132 Division street.	John Culen, 1114 Division street
Michael Cahill, 1132 Division street.	do do
James Gryan, 725 Hibbie street.	John McNulty, 820 Dickerson street
John Ward,	Andrew W. Arthur, 615 S. Sixth street
David Williams, 2107 South street,	F. A. Devitt, 752 South street.
Alfred W. Beinhauer, Second and Union sts.	David Jones 826 Dauphin street
Neil McElhone, 18th and Carpenter sts	George Colgan 1334 Kates street
Fred'k A. Beinhauer, Second and Wood sts.	David Jones 826 Dauphin street
John Haslin, 8th and Cherry sts.	John H. Magee 646 N. Eighth st
Henry Keiseletter, 2028 Coates st.,	William Gross 226 N. Juniper st
Michael Zoller, 2d and Navy Yard,	John P. Stevens Navy Yard
Dennis McNinney, 640 Lombard street,	William Griffen 640 Lombard street
George Howser, 742 Shippen street,	Conrad Brown
Daniel Gaiheber, 731 Third street,	J. Hartman 132 Coates st
John Henry Staab, 1319 Race street,	William Gross 226 Noble street
E. McGinty, 721 Fallon street,	Thomas Gillespie 762 S. Eighth street
John Thornton, 1725 North street,	Darby Wright 104 N. Water street
Phillip Mullin, 1201 Callowhill street	B. Mullin 1201 Callowhill street
Thomas Kiernan, Bristol, Pa.,	George S. Seibert Bristol, Pa
Felix McCann, Germantown,	James Morran Manayunk
William Rusher, 945 N. Fourth street,	John Elbert 312 Ridge avenue
Thomas Smith, Griswold alley.	John Fitzgerald 608 Penn street
Joseph Kirz, Bristol, Pa.	George L. Silbert Bristol, Pa.
Thomas Hamilton, Holmesburg.	John R. Rilberg Holmesburg
Michael McFadden, 2320 South street.	John McKenna 940 S. Tenth street
John Meaney, 2212 Chesnut street.	James Moore Falls Schuylkill
John McGowan, 8 Dorsey street.	Daniel S. Connell 705 S. Front street
John Campbell, Cor. 22d and Spruce.	John McKenna 949 S. Tenth street
Ezekiel Scott, 140 South street.	John Floyd 112 Almond street
George Keck, 2324 Vine street.	John McKenna 749 S. Tenth street
Patrick Feeney, 2036 Hand street.	John McNulty 820 Dickerson street
Patrick Riley, 904 Lafayette street.	Michael Smith 904 Lafayette street
John Smith, Old York road.	John Deeny 4442 German avenue
Edward Wunch, 4208 Main st., M'yunk.	John M. Herbert 4208 Main st., M'yunk
Patrick Donohue, 608 Penn street.	John Fitzgerald 608 Penn street
Hugh Mullin, 7161 Berks street	James Aoton 1840 Naudain street
Patrick Brady	James Reiley 1124 York street
Charles Morris, Nicetown,	John Deeny 4042 Nicetown lane
Daniel Guinan, 1754 Fitler	Thomas E. Winter 910 Nassau street
John Sheehan, 1915 Filbert street.	James McLaughlin 1726 Filbert street
Daniel Brunett, 919 N. Third street.	Christian Palmer 917 N. Third street
John Carroll, Mount Airy.	Thomas Riley Mount Airy
John Logan, 10 York place, Camd'n	George Diamond 909 S. Fifth street
John Mellon, 1621 Thompson st.	John Nevills 1821 Thompson street
John McDowell, Hestonville.	Francis Ferguson Hestonville
William Kaminshie, 824 South street.	William Fary 810 South street
Barth. Collins, 1110 Race street.	Michael Redding 120 Elfreth street
John Moylan, Thirteenth bel. Vine.	John Dougherty 318 N. Sixteenth st
Frank Spsiegelberg, Fifth and Thompson.	John Dwyer, 1318 N. Fifth street
Robert Sullivan, 6 Central place.	Thomas O'Donnell 224 N. Front
Hugh McConaghy, 1 Spencer street.	John Ward 1018 Filbert street
Philip Murphey, 1730 Wood street.	James Reilley 1349 Vine street
John Wooner, Bergdoll's Brewery,	Frank Nevils, 1416 Thompson st.
Patrick McAvoy, 404 Sargent street.	Michael Cullen, 1119 Germantown av
Myles Burke, 606 Moss street.	Martin Burke, 1039 S. Sixth street.
John Flynn,	Francis Flynn, 1027 Parrish street
Michael Rouk, Laurel Hill.	Thomas Delahuntz, Laurel Hill
Thomas Griffith, 1329 Charlotte street.	James Macklin, 1351 Germantown road
Jacob Gormelmger,	James A. Watson, Germantown
John O'Neil, 1926 Vine street.	John Bennett, 1832 Race street
John Beck, Bergdoll's Brewery.	Frank Nevill, 1416 Thompson street
Edwin Clarothern, back 912 Front street.	John A. Duncan, 116 Carpenter street
Conrad Hollaband,	James A. Watson, Germantown
John Cusick, Gray's lane.	James Reilly, Fifty-sixth and Darby
William Moisee, Eighth and Christian.	David Johnson, 42 Mead street
Francis Schipper, 613 S Second street.	do
Thomas Brady, 610 Penn street.	do
Michael Grogan, 38 Almond street.	do
Fred. Klotz,	Mich. Zimmerman,
William Byrnes, Germantown.	James A. Watson, Germantown
John Sheehan, Fortieth and Locust.	Samuel A. Hill, 368 Ludlow street
John Collins, 21 Hand street.	Thomas Magee, 2123 Lombard street
John L. Widmaier, 1507 Germantown av.	Berthold Wresler 1507 Germantown av
William Whelan, 1619 Valeria street.	John Brophy 1207 Alder street
Miles McGinnis, 1817 Washington st.	John H. Little 127 Lombard street
James Quinn, 2311 Market street.	John Toy 4 Hammill street
John Wurster, 427 Moore street.	C. B. Barranger 215 Jasper street
Mathias Flaeschen, 2330 Market street,	John Ward 1018 Filbert street
Daniel McCue, Glen Mills.	do do
George Heintzelman, 3 Tons P. O., Bucks co.	William Fohr Bucks county
Wm. Wermuth, 917 N. Third street.	Christian Pomer 917 N. Third street
Lacke Carrigan, Bustleton.	Charles Griffith 118 Beach street
Sol. Oppenheimer, 447 N. Fourth street	Louis Sternberg 826 N. Fourth street
Conrad Harman, 840 Charlotte street.	Fred. Foy, 421 Green street
Michael Cosgrove, 203 James, Falls Sch.	James A. Costello 14 Leeds avenue

Name.	*Voucher.*
Michael Murphy, 43d and Darby road.	Samuel A. Hill 36th and Ludlow sts
James Donohue, 1027 Sargeant street.	John Berary 1027 Sargeant street
Edw. Quinn, Tacony,	James A. Watson Germantown
Gustave Shmidt, Deniker court,	Ernest Heil Deniker's court
Cornelius Sullivan, 1709 Carlton st.	James Dougherty 1716 Wood street
Frederick Fox,	Joseph Lowildner 402 Lynn street
John McAlleer, 1106 Marks lane.	George Colgan 1834 Kates street
Thomas O'Neill, Germantown.	James A. Watson Germantown
Pat. McNamara, Florence Monroe, 825 Locust st.	John Garrity James Fagan 2419 Thackara st
Edward Dovgan, Germantown.	James A. Watson Germantown
John McDermond, Patrick Carroll, 953 N. Front st.	John Nielson John Worthington 30 Haydock street
Stephen McElwee, 2137 Lonuer st.	George Derr No. 21 Thirteenth st
August Schrerber, Luke Kelley, 221 Lombard st.	Mihael Zimmerman Hugh Brown 306 Front street
John Bennett, Orchard st., Frank'd.	John O'Neill Queen st, Frankford
Joseph Dolan, Nicetown lane.	Edward Hastings Nicetown lane
B. Gallagher, 711 Gilford st.	George Harris 221 S. Second st
Thomas Kelley, Second and Fitler.	James Wilson 1618 Lombard st
Philip Fitzpatrick, 1507 Belgrade st.	John Purcell 1118 Lombard street
Leon Moss, 230 Monroe st.	George French 105 Almond street
Owen Kenney, 902 Beach street.	Hugh Kenney 904 Beach street
Patrick Keefe, Falls Schuylkill.	William Thomas 1820 Frankford road
Peter Welsh, Falls Schuylkill.	Thomas Delahunty Laurel Hill
Michael Nelson, 634 Suffolk street.	James Wilson 1618 Lombard street
Edward Sweeney, Tenth and Monig'ry.	Patrick Daley, Tenth and Monig'ry.
Dennis O'Brien, Eighth and South.	Jacob Myers 1419 N. Tenth street.
Jacob Ketzler, 474 N. Third street.	Charles Leitrich 493 N. Third street
Jacob Klein, 406 Morris street.	John Gerney Sixth and Reed sts
Lewis Theyne,	William Cassner
Edward McNamara, James Dougherty, 126 N. Twenty-second	John Garrity Timothy Sullivan door Fifth and Spruce
Wm. B. Brown 2723 Frankford road.	Thomas Brown 2723 Frankford road
Edward McAlleer, 1007 Christian street.	William Jones 44 Almond street
George Grormaurice, Front and Moore sts.	John Giveney Sixth and Reed streets
Robert McGowan, 1329 Carlton street.	James F. Druman Star alley
Robert Sebermeyer, 1234 N. Fourth street,	William Schermeyer 1234 N. Fourth street
Thomas Love, 1357 Rodman street.	Patrick Hanagan 41 N. Twentieth street
John Smyth, 1210 Lentz street.	Joseph McShane 1021 Wharton street
John Murphey, Dannaker's avenue.	Robert McAvoy
Adam Meyer, 509 St. Johns st.	Ferd. Bayher 505 St. John st
John Kock, 135 Coates st.	Fredk. Wolly 135 Coates st
James Wallace, 319 Lombard st.	John Carroll 418 Cherry st
Francis Buck,	Francis Nevils 1416 Thompson st
Henry Smith, 746 S. 22d st.	David E. Wilson 746 S. Second st
James McCullum, 1317 Shippen st.	George Thompson 711 S. Eleventh st
Peter Conway, 1238 Fitzwater st.	John Doherty 318 N. Sixteenth st
Hugh McBride, 2212 Chesnut st.	James Moore Falls of Schuylkill
John Shanly,	Berthold Weisler 1507 Germantown av
Edward Malone, 606 Penn st.	John Fitzgerald 606 Penn st
George Humphreys, 2118 Winter st.	Benjamin Eckert 2113 Winter st
John O. Farrell, 7 Senate st.	Jacob Fogle 9 Lamon place
Cornelius Heston, 56th and Darby rd.	James Reilly 56th and Darby rd
John Cochran, Hestonville.	Francis Ferguson Hestonville
Lem. Pekington, 3007 Walnut st.	John A. Barrett 127 S. 37th st
Michael Buckley, 45th and Darby rd.	Samuel A. Hill 36th and Ludlow st
Patrick McQueeney, 224 N. Front street.	Thomas O'Donnel
Andrew Golden, 2317 Linnet court.	Michael Welch 128 Cope street
Albert Webber, 1837 Earl street.	Philip Muesse 1337 Earl street
Frederick Wiesman, 1242 N. Front street.	Washington Fox 2315 N. Fifteenth st
Michael J. Keating, 3 Little Dock street.	John P. Bracken 130 Shippen street
Charles Manning, 1612 Buttonwood st.	George Diamond 6 Fowler street
Augustus Wittlen, 138 Shippen street.	Herman Henrice 709 S. Second street
James Boyle, 1319 Wallace street.	Stephen Boyle 140 Bread street
John Lees, Ashland township, Delaware county.	Jonathan Kersnaw Chester county
Jacob Tuckett, 1414 Cadwalader st.	Peter McGuckin 1408 Cadwalader street
James Goren, Front and Mead.	James McGuire 441 Catharine street
Michael Battel, 636 Mary street.	John P. Bracken 18 Shippen street
John Quinlan, Fisher's avenue.	David Patten Fisher's avenue
John Appel, Germantown.	Samuel H. Davis, Jr 708 Franklin street
John Havers,	Thomas Clark 1302 Germantown road
Michael Collins, 820 Seventeenth st.	James Dougherty 1716 Wood street
Henry Springer, 1311 Ogden street.	Lewis F. Reger 526 Minor street
John Groom, Bucks county.	James Hayes 2419 Factory street
Frank Kaltenbacher, 808 Reed street.	Leonard Schalk 526 S. Fourth street
John S. Heard,	Joseph Megary
Adolph Dick, 302 Callowhill street	Martin Reuie 147 Coates street
Cornelius Connor, Twelfth and Shippen,	James Welsh 922 S. Fifth street
John Godfrey, 426 Christian.	John Corcoran 428 Marion street
Owen McQuade, 1109 Passayunk road.	Edward McClain Tenth and Tasker
Leopold Baughair, 909 Callowhill.	Jacob Strobel 833 Callowhill stree
William Reed,	John Weissinger 778 Swanson
Gottlieb Beck, 125 Church alley.	Jacob Dalber 728 Brook street
John Cullins, Church lane & Chew.	James A. Watson Germantown
Thomas Archdeacon, 1504 Wood street.	Chris. G. Terke 209 N. Fifteenth street
Daniel Dougherty, 1621 Thompson street.	John Nevills 1021 Thompson street
John Keenan, Bucks county.	James Hagan 2419 Factory street
Thomas Whelan, 619 Valeria street.	James Boyle Rear 1319 Wallace
Henry Kunze, 1717 Chesnut street.	Henry Watson 223 S. Twentieth street
John Wochele,	John Abel 1309 Vine street
James McCoy, 1325 South street.	Patrick Fitzsimmons 626 Cherry street
John Shei,	John Appel 2107 Lithgow street
Patrick Donahue, 131 Guilford street.	Patrick Daley 9 Mead street
John Donovan, 1337 N. Front street.	Francis Nugent 1817 N. Second street
John Geary, 28 Strawberry street.	Thomas McGowen 144 Bread street
Patrick Carrell,	John Foy, 4 Hammill street
Owen Fisher, Hestonville,	Francis Riley Five Points
William Dougherty,	Andrew J. McGrath 515 South street
Paul Scullins, Cor. Main and Grape sts., Manayunk,	Patrick Diamond 937 S. Eighth street
Owen Alpin, Holmesburg,	John R. Myers Holmesburg
John Moore, 435 Redwood street,	Charles A. Evans 425 N. Eighth street
Michael Franey, 3936 Oak street,	James McGarrigan 806 Emeline street
James Martin, Germantown,	James A. Watson Germantown
James Kelly, 3216 Lancaster av.,	John Nelson 522 N. Second street
Robert Nicholls, 1018 Filbert street,	John Ward 1018 Filbert street
Edward J. Doyle, 769 S. Thirteenth st.,	Francis McElhone 1246 Catherine street
James Leckey, 304 Federal street,	Patrick Loan 247 Christian street
Thomas Crowley, 1014 Filbert street,	John Moore 1018 Filbert street
Andrew Maloney, 736 Swanson street,	James Carroll 3 Krider's alley
William Felsmayer,	Frank Nevills 1416 Thompson street
Petet McCullough, 5 Ezella street,	James A. Costello 14 Leed's avenue

Name.	*Voucher.*
Francis Harkins, 1844 Naudain street,	James Fagan 2419 Thackara street
Charles Krause, 1242 Tenth street,	Henry Wisham Broad & Huntingdon
Daniel Hanlin, Richmond street.	Andrew J. Snyder 1306 Venango street
Henry Schram, 861 N. Fourth street.	Frank Becker 727 Mintzer street
Fred. Brickner, 1117 Chesnut street.	Henry Watson 223 S. Twentieth st
John Kelley, 110 S. Second street.	John McKenna 940 S. Tenth street
JamesManning, 16th and Wood sts.	Thomas Callahan 1721 Pearl street
Kasper Membel, 2027 Sixth street	Charles Linsman 1924 Fourth street
James Boyce, Astor pl., 23d & Race.	Patrick McMenamey Astor pl., 23d ab. Race
Peter Scheinwagner, 736 Swanson street.	James Carroll 3 Krider's alley
John Brogan,	Francis Flynn 1027 Parrish street
John Desch, 1143 Vienna street	Lewis Waltz 1114 Ash street
Michael Schenk, 1943 Hope street	H. Wudern Broad & Huntingdon
John Simons, New Market & Coates.	John Hartman New Market & Coates
John Harvey, Bucks county,	David Paton 47th and Haverford
Adolph Hong, Bergdolis & P. bre'ry.	Frank Nevills 1416 Thompson street
Michael Gorman, 2 Jenkins' place.	John Ford 134 Elfreth street
John McInnerrey, 1608 Beckett street.	John Nash 1701 Wood street
Terrence Matthews, 513 Cherry street.	M. B. Kelly 10 S. 37th street
John McConaghy, 1 Spencer place.	John Ward 1018 Filbert street
John Geiger, Bucks county.	William Stehr 1121 North Third st
Edward Colton, Hestonville.	Francis Riley Five Points
John Sullivan, Carter's avenue.	M. O'Brien 116 Catharine street
Michael Kelley, 1336 S. Seventh st.	John McNulty 820 Dickerson street
Charles McNalley, Britton alley.	Thomas F. Murray 11 Fayette street
William Robinson, 136 Almond street.	Thomas Williams 716 South Front street
Eugene Sullivan,	Richard Callery 126 Callowhill street
Peter Wolfheimer, 12 Dorsey street.	Thomas Whalen Rear 225 German st
John Ridgway, 725 Hubble street.	John McNulty 820 Dickerson street
John Donnelly, 211 Union street.	Daniel Hand 961 Beach street
Charles Knapp, 519 Master street.	Michael Mihn 1413 Randolph street
Michael Hurley, 1408 Warnock street.	John White 219 Lombard street
James Madden, Germantown.	James A. Watson Germantown
James Gallagher, 1025 Mark street.	Thomas J. Sweeney 1 Boyer place
James McLaughlin, 1026 Milton street.	James Irvin 1026 Milton street
Philip McCaney, 722 Bedford street.	Edward Jones 630 Bedford street
James Dunn, Star alley.	William Fitzpatrick
John Thorn, Girard and Otis st.	Simon Weirtenberger 1324 Lawrence street
Patrick Gurry, No. 3 Selser Court	Thomas O'Donnell, 224 N. Front street.
August Halle, 557 Fifth street.	John Smith, 714 S. Eighth street
Peter Doyle, 1380 Corn street.	do do
Bartholomew Campi,	John Mellon, 520 S. Sixth street
Frederick Straler, 262 Girard avenue.	George Thompson, 432 Girard avenue
William Voelker, 1716 New Third street.	Charles Schuler, 330 St. John street
Patrick Lennon, 1927 Filbert street.	John Toy, 134 South street
Peter Gore, 1005 S. Front street.	James Byrne, 941 Suffolk street
Patrick Malaghan, 759 Ringold street.	George Diamond, 6 Fowler street
George Sanders, John Nolen,	Philip Thomas Michael Nelson, 542 S. Second street
Thomas Smith, 133 Jefferson street.	John Smith, 135 Jefferson street
David Wilson, 5 Hickory Court.	Robert Mitvoy, Boyd's avenue
Martin Daley,	Michael Nelson, 542 S. Second street
Richard Perry, 1226 Beach street.	John Foy, 134 South street
John McDevitt, Nicetown.	John Deeny, Nicetown
John T. Weiser, 1270 Hope street.	John Kolb, 1206 N. Third street
Robert Saville, 1614 Market street.	Thomas F. Murray, 11 Pratt street
Thomas Drannan, Falls of Schuylkill.	William Taomas, 1800 Frankford road
Michael Cook, 118 Catharine st.	Wm. C. Gillingham 110 Catharine street
James McNamee, 1810 Lombard st.	Peter Campbell
Michael Ferry, Levant street.	John McKenna 749 S. Tenth street
William O'Connell, 136 N. Front street.	Flor. McCarthy 109 Elfreth street
Lewis Clency, 1249 Shippen street.	Isaac Neithercot 716 S. Fifteenth street
Miles Connor, Concord and 12th st.	D. S. Connell 705 S. Front
Michael Barrey, 304 Master street.	Peter McGuakin 1408 Callowhill st
Anthony Simpson, Front & Mead alley.	Daniel Steinman
Michael Field, 431 Spruce street.	Michael Gaffney 6 Levant street
Thomas Blakely, 2110 Market street.	T. C. Winters 2110 Market street
James Kelley, 1309 Vine street.	John Abel 1309 Vine street
Nathan Brady, 6 Hemlock place.	John Nevels 1821 Thompson street
Patrick Scallan, 1102 Front street.	John Barlove 1640 Bodine street
James Sheehan, 126 Catharine street.	Thomas Brown 406 S. Fourth street
John Cummins, 4 Hickory court.	Robert McAvoy Boyer's avenue
John Cussick, Rising Sun.	William Lee Rising Sun
James Reilly, 1349 Vine street.	Wm. F. Keyser 1612 Lawrence street
John Schaub, cor Lawr'ce & Poplar.	Conrad Schaub, Harrowgate Hotel
Thomas McCloskey, 1711 Barker street.	Charles McNally 1215 Buttons alley
Daniel Buckley, Cheltenham av.	James Moran Germantown
Francis Meade, 1512 Bodine street.	George Thompson 452 Girard avenue
James Murray, 1025 Sergeant street.	William Donnelly 832 Callowhill street
William Kennedy, 430 Monroe street.	John Smith 714 S. Eighth street
Mark Nesstell, 21 Front street.	Joseph Stein 506 Powell street
James Ross, 222 Quincy street.	James Eaton Third and Race
Andrew Wuph, 128 Tasker street.	John Smith 714 S. Eighth street
John Burns, Montcalm street.	John Cassidy 916 Carpenter street
John Pfister, 1641 Thompson street	John Nevils 1821 Thompson street
Michael Finn, Rear 10 German. av.	Michael Cullen 1119 Germantown road
Charles Cunningham, Germantown.	James A. Watson Germantown
Patrick Fitzgerald, 1131 Passyunk road.	William Adams Third and South
James Canning, 1831 Lombard street.	Robert McGovern 1817 South street
Adam Fritty, Branchtown.	James A. Watson Germantown
Thomas Patterson, 322 Thompson street.	Francis Ferguson Hestonville
Peter Simm, Cornelius Murphy, 9 John's court.	John Hartmann Solomon Egan 610 Penn street
Terrence Leddy, 1608 N. Second street.	William James 1520 N. Second street
William Leonard, 615 S. Sixth street.	Hugh Brown 306 S. Front street
Samuel Green, 1836 S. Second street.	George G. Cressey 1000 S. Sixth street
Bernhard G. Mullen, 457 N. Third street.	Matthew Hauser 457 N. Second street
John Brachen, 6 Marshall street.	James Reilly 1349 Vine street
Alfred Ryan, 233 S. Front street.	William S. Russell 233 S. Front street
Henry Muller, 852 Orchard street.	Henry Kunzig 331 Coates street
Patrick McInassay, 450 S. Front street.	John Shannon 2 St. Paul's avenue
Patrick McMahon, 1026 Frankford road.	John Jay 4 Harriet street
James McHenry, 147 Hipple's lane.	John Green 510 Christian street
Martin Kelly,	P. McFadden 1721 Market street
Louis Spicker, 454 New Market st.	Julius Stern 110 Green street
John Smith, 5 Forrest place,	George Carris 221 S. Second street
Martin Welsh, 1620 S. Front st.	John Smith, 714 S. Eighth street
William Terney,	Gotleib Noller
Richard W. Hughes, 1018 Division street,	Wm. F. Spoerhase 1064 Germantown av
Thomas Haley, 514 Christian street.	George Faley 916 S. Fifth street
Frederick Fritz,	G. Bauer Front and Callowhill

Name.	*Voucher.*
John Klaiss, 1247 N. Front street.	Frederick Wissmar 1242 N. Front street
Edward Logue, 1822 Wood street.	James Drumm 60 Gahon alley
William McCormick, 1340 Wood street.	James A. Costello 14 Lead avenue
Thomas Gartland, 149 N. Front street.	P. McFarland 119 Guilford street

Total for September 29 407
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FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Governor English Consults with the President—Official Patronage for the Democracy of Connecticut—Army Orders.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Major D. B. McKibben, formerly Colonel of the 214th Pennsylvania Regiment, has been granted six months' leave of absence, with permission to visit Europe. Colonel George H. Crosman, retired, and long connected with the Quartermaster's Department, has been directed to make inspections in Georgia under the direction of the Quartermaster-General.

General English,

of Connecticut, arrived this morning to urge the President to give more encouragement to the Democracy of that State, as he fears they will lose it in November unless the whole patronage of the Government is exerted in their favor. He and Mr. Johnson are in consultation together.

Members of the Supreme Circle

of Brotherhood of the Union, on a visit here, waited on the President this afternoon, and after keeping them dancing attendance upon him for a long time, while he was engaged with some Democratic politicians, he received them in the East Room. An address to the President was made by F. P. Gibbs, of Philadelphia, to which Johnson replied in his original style, telling them he was a mechanic, and gloried in it. The members generally are mechanics. About forty are present as the delegation.

HEARING AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—The case of Naulty, charged with stealing Mr. William J. Ovens' horse a few days since, was continued before Alderman Beitler.

George Graham sworn—I live 1642 Richmond street; I know Mr. Naulty; I saw him go away from the door of the assessment office in a wagon.

Officer Glenn testified—I saw Mr. Naulty driving in Locust street in the morning, and in the afternoon we received a despatch to arrest him.

Mr. Noble testified—I am a conductor on the Spruce and Pine Street cars; I saw Naulty going down Pine street between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning.

Held in $1000 bail to answer at court.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, OCT. 7

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 City 6s, N...mun.	102¾	22 sh Phil & E.....	28¾